# THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XV.—NO. 46. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1871. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.


## FIRST EDITION

## THE GREAT COAL FAMINE.

### The Distress in New York

### The San Domingo Commission

### What is Being Done.

### The Country and the People.

### Rioting in Wilmington, Del.

### More of the Southern Tornado.

**Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.**

### THE "CORNER" IN COAL.

**Prices and Prospects in New York.**

The N. Y. *Commercial Advertiser* of last evening says:—

A morning paper has frightened its readers to-day by the announcement that coal has gone up to $20 per ton. It is not quite so bad as that yet, but the price is certainly creeping up to fabulous figures. The uniform rate at the coal yards this morning, for all sizes and kinds of coal, was $12, and the dealers say this rate will hold for only a day or two. The gas companies have raised the price of coke to $4·50 a chaldron, and there is a prospect of further increase, the demand being sudden and enormous. At to-day's prices, thousands of the poor in New York and Brooklyn, who are compelled to buy coal in very small quantities, are paying at the rate of twenty-eight dollars a ton! The coal-peddlers are even more merciless than the great carrying companies.

The action of the great operators and the carrying companies is daily producing distress and disaster. It is not only the poor of the great cities who are suffering from the results of this cruel embargo, but manufacturing interests are also crippled, and great losses are imminent, while it is well known that the enormour consumption of coal will soon exhaust all the supplies on hand in New York and Brooklyn—and when the bottom is reached, what then?

A COMFORTING PREDICTION.

Messrs. C. A. Blake & Co. have an extensive mine at West Pittston. They state that they have left on hand only some two hundred tons of coal at South Amboy, their shipping port, all of which is engaged already. At the mines they have only about fifteen hundred tons, which has been taken out in opening a gangway, and which is not available for purposes of shipment, as it is all piled on the ground and would have to be taken up from the pile, loaded into cars, passed through the breaker and reloaded, the extra handling thus necessitated amounting to more than its worth. They have no coal for sale, cannot have any until they are enabled to resume operations in their mines, and do not, of their own knowledge, know what coal is worth in the New York market to-day, but believe that wholesale dealers and jobbers, who have still small stocks on hand, are asking and obtaining $13 and $14. They believe that this pressure is only temporary. The strike must soon end, and within thirty days after it does coal will be down to $6 here, and in six weeks down to $4·50—the figure at which it stood when the strike began.

A RIOT FEARED.

The N. Y. *World*, speaking of the situation in Brooklyn, remarks that the dealers say that their yards are all entirely unprotected, in most cases being separated from the public street by only a frail board fence, which would be torn down in an instant, and their coal piles would be carried off at once by men who would justify their act by the necessity of keeping their families from freezing. In view of this danger they express a hope that some arrangement may be made in some way by which the stock in market may be increased, and the price go down to its recent standard, or, at any rate, not advance beyond the present price. Besides the very poor and the wealthy who laid in their winter's coal last fall, the dealers say that there is still a larger class than either of these—the people in moderate circumstances—who never buy more than a ton or a half or two at one time, and on this class the burden will fall most heavily, that is on such of them as happen to be out of a supply just at this time; and as so large a portion of the community are likely to be distressed by the prospective famine, the public feeling will be so strong as to compel Congress and the Legislature of Pennsylvania to grant all the relief that is in their power at once.

VIGILANCE COMMITTEE SUGGESTED.

The scarcity attracts a great deal of attention among the citizens over the city, and in the cars and on the ferries the great question which each one asks of his friend is, "How are you off for coal?" And the one who can answer "I laid in a supply last week" is looked upon with envy. One man was heard to say, yesterday afternoon, that if the price went up much higher the citizens would have to organize a vigilance committee, and take forcible possession of all the coal yards in the city, paying the proprietors a fair profit on the cost of the coal, and then selling it out to the poor at a reasonable price. The suggestion seemed to meet with a favorable response from the by-standers, some of whom said that if this was not done by the citizens or by the city authorities, a riot would surely result. People could do without ice last summer, said one, but fuel and food they must and will have, and if they cannot get them fairly they will take them forcibly.

The New York *Tribune* of this morning says:—The prospect of a coal famine in this city and vicinity is still imminent. The very poor, who are in the habit of buying their coal by the bucketful, have been paying from 12 to 15 cents a bucket, or at the rate of $12 to $14 per ton. Now the grocerymen charge 75 cents a bushel. Three or four cargoes of coal left Port Richmond for New York on Wednesday, but at the last accounts were held fast in the ice, which is dammed up below Philadelphia.

The supply of coal in Newark is being reduced so rapidly that people are beginning to regard it as a luxury. The price is going up with equal rapidity, but, as yet, has not got so high as in New York. The highest price paid yesterday was $13. The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company have about 1300 tons in stock of various qualities. This is the largest stock on hand among the Newark coal dealers, the reserve among the others varying from 200 down to 30 tons. The iron mills at Boonton will be compelled to suspend work next week, unless a supply of coal can be obtained, and so with similar establishments throughout the State. The Hoboken and Jersey City coal-yards are also menacingly slim—a great many of them being completely empty.

—The little daughter of the Prussian commander of the fortress of Magdeburg was recently saved from drowning by some French prisoners confined there, at the risk of their own lives.

## SAN DOMINGO.

**Doings of the Commission—The Country and the People.**

From letters to the New York *Tribune* we make the following interesting extracts:—

CONDITION OF THE INHABITANTS.

The general healthfulness of this portion of the island is established beyond question. Dr. Newcomb, of Cornell University, who is charged by the commission with the investigation as to the sanitary condition of the island, reports the existence of leprosy. The evidence of the physicians in charge of the hospital shows that there is always leprosy here, but the cases are few, not over twenty in the whole city, and it is not considered contagious. But what the city is rich in is cripples and monstrosities. There are big-headed children, children with a dozen or two fingers, and some without any, children with joints as big as their heads, and with legs bigger than their bodies, children overgrown and undergrown, children with feeble mind or without any at all, and all other capricious varieties. But the most singular of all are the spotted children; that is, white children turning black, or black children turning white. You may believe either, according to your politics. Whether this is a freak of nature to show that the black and white races can live in harmony together on this island, or whether it is the beginning of a system to introduce white labor here and exterminate the black race, I leave for Democrats and Republicans to discuss in Congress. The spotted children are certainly curious specimens of Santo Domingo productions. There are not many of them, but enough for variety. There are children also here that have learned much of our coinage system, which is astonishing in creatures so young. They stand on street corners all over the city, and continually say to Americans who pass them, "five cents," or "ten cents," according to the extent of their English or the knowledge of our coins. They also plead for cigar stumps, for I believe that unfortunate children of tender age here are "brought up" on nicotine instead of lacteal fluids. They all smoke from the time they walk, without regard to sex, race, color, or previous condition. The simplicity of their attire is also worthy of note. A simpler costume, or one better fitted to the climate, could not be suggested, and "the fit," as the tailors say, is perfect.

THE QUESTION OF ANNEXATION.

Now on the subject of annexation. That the voice of the people is almost universal in favor of such a course there can be no question. Indeed, the Commissioners are so well assured of this, that they have discontinued investigation into that branch of the subject in this locality. It will doubtless be resumed at Puerto Plata and other points. The investigation of the Commission has been full and painstaking on this subject.

The two points upon which there is no doubt, and which will operate against annexation more than anything else, are the amount of the debt and the extent of the Government land and property. The debt is stated by President Baez to be less than one and a half millions of dollars in gold, and he promises to pay all the just claims against Santo Domingo for that amount. But if you ask him for a statement of that debt, with names, dates, and items, he says he cannot furnish it. How, then, is he to separate the valid claims from the unjust? How does he ascertain the amount so accurately? It is possible he may yet present an authentic showing to the Commission. Until he does, there must still be doubt.

Before the United States consent to pay for this portion of the island and annex it, the people ought to know just what they are getting—how much land, how many buildings, the location of both land and buildings, the claims against the same, the gifts, the grants, the concessions, the charters, and all such matters as concern them. Mr. Baez cannot give the amount of the public domain, and nothing is known here upon which an exact estimate can be based. There are no records. A New York company is now engaged in surveying the lands of the island, with Professor Gabb at the head, under the concession by President Baez to give a fifth amount to the company surveying it, and making maps, records, etc. This work will require years, probably, to complete; and no accurate idea can be obtained until this is done. Mr. Wade is satisfied, he says, that there are no debts due other Governments by the Dominican Republic—that all her debts are held by her own people—for the reason that nobody would trust her. The fact that Hayti has never made any claims, nor objected to any negotiations between the Santo Domingo Republic and the United States, is regarded by him as sufficient evidence that she has no claim. Yet, as the resolutions of Congress require it, the commission will go to Port-au-Prince.

THE FUTURE MOVEMENTS OF THE COMMISSION are not finally decided; but they will sail for Azua in the Tennessee on Friday next, and remain there several days, perhaps a week; thence they will probably return on horseback to this city, 100 miles—a long ride for aged men like Mr. Wade and Dr. Howe. On their return they may, after gathering up the scattered parties on this side of the island, go overland northward to Puerto Plata. There is a strong desire to visit Higuey and the Lanos country, towards the east end of the island. It is probable, however, that these last mentioned places will be passed by and that the party will return to Samana, and thence, after coaling, go to Puerto Plata. From that town they will make a journey over the mountains, inland, a hard two days' ride to Santiago, the largest and richest city in the Republic, except the capital. Returning to Puerto Plata, they will re-embark for Cape Haytien, and thence go on around the west end of the Island to Port-au-Prince, the capital of Hayti, to confer with the authorities there, and learn their claims and temper. From this point they may go or send over to Santiago de Cuba. Then they will return home. This programme will take them to almost every important place in the whole island, and render the investigation exhaustive. It will require until the latter part of March, perhaps far into April.

NO FORMAL STATEMENT OF INDEBTEDNESS has yet been received from the Dominican Government by the commission; but the extent of the public lands is probably about 11,000 square miles, which a liberal construction of private imperfect titles may reduce to 8000. The Vicar Apostolic, who has had several conferences with the Commission, says the Church will expect to retain undisturbed all the property, such as buildings, grounds, etc., which it now owns, but no claims will be made for the lands of the Church confiscated by Boyer, which have passed out of his possession. This statement will probably be put in written form as a record, for the information of the commission.

A SERENADE—SPEECHES BY MR. WADE AND DR. HOWE.

At about 8½ o'clock on Thursday evening, February 9, a large body of citizens, including the Dominican Society, accompanied by a band of music, appeared in front of the house occupied by the commissioners, and, after one or two airs had been played, entered, filling the stairs and halls and overflowing into the side rooms. Mr. Wade and Dr. Howe were in the principal room or *sala*. Dr. White was absent at the moment. A delegation headed by Don Juan M. Tejera, a Judge of the Supreme Court, was then presented to the commissioners, and Senor Tejera said:—

Gentlemen:—We have done ourselves the honor to call upon you, the commissioners named by the President of the United States to investigate the question of the annexation of Santo Domingo; and we desire that our call and the music may be taken as an expression of our respect for you, our affection and admiration for the great republic, and our earnest hope that the negotiations pending may have the happy result we all desire—annexation to the United States.

Mr. Wade responded:—

Gentlemen:—It gives us great pleasure to hear from the people of this republic. We do not come here, however, to endeavor to persuade the people of this country to come under the flag of the United States, but rather to ascertain what their opinions and wishes are. We commend your judgment and good sense in wishing to come under that flag. We regard it as one of the highest privileges with which any man can be intrusted to be made part and parcel of our great republic—the freest nation the world ever saw—a nation which can never complain of bad government, because it is a government of the people themselves. If anything goes wrong in that great republic, nobody is to blame but the people themselves. If those whom the people have placed in power do not rule in accordance with the will of the people, it is only necessary to wait a short time, when they will put others in their places who will act in accordance with the people's will. You will remember, gentlemen, for you have read our history, that we have now existed as a nation more than three-quarters of a century, and in all that time there has been but one rupture or civil war among us. That war sprung from causes over which the people had really no control. It was from the old evil of slavery, which had been fastened upon our nation long before we became a republic; but that evil had risen to such magnitude, and caused such a disturbance in Government and society, that it produced a civil war—the only one we have ever had in all this period. Nobody under our flag complains of the Government, as I said before, because it harms nobody. Our flag is the guardian angel of the citizen. It follows him like his shadow into every part of the world. If any evil befalls him—if he is misused by any other Government—it is there to protect him. We are proud of it. We can understand your anxiety to come under its protection. It can confer the benefits you most need. You are laboring under great difficulties. Your Government is unable to protect citizens in all their rights. In the tumults which arise, the people are dragged into controversies in which they have little interest, and over which they have no control. Leaders spring up, and, for their own personal ends, enkindle strife, wage war upon their neighbors, rob the inoffensive, and force the citizens from their homes.

Seeing this sad prospect around, shall I not again commend the good sense which is shown in the general eagerness of your people to unite themselves with our glorious republic? There law is sovereign, order pervades all, and freedom is complete. Every man stands on the same platform, and has the same rights. If it should be our fortune to join ourselves together, and you should become citizens of the great republic, there is no man here who may not aspire to be Chief Magistrate of the whole. (Sensation.)

Gentlemen, it is not our purpose to make political speeches; that really is no part of our mission. But we want to learn your wishes—the wishes of the people here; we want to learn what your country is; what it is capable of; whether it would be for their benefit or injury that both these peoples should be joined together. So far, I have seen that you are in possession of one of the richest countries upon which my eyes ever rested. Its capabilities seem to me immense. I hardly know any bounds that can be set to the prosperity—to the den of happiness—that might be found in this beautiful, beautiful island with a peaceful, industrious, intelligent, virtuous population. But without peace and industry no country can flourish, whatever its capabilities. They are the strong, solid foundation of all prosperity.

We thank you for this expression of your good will and respect. We know that it is not for us that you have come here, but to honor that mighty commonwealth whose representatives we are. As individuals we are nothing; but on this occasion we represent the power and the principles of this great republic. I did not expect to say more than a formal word, but the interest and sympathy your faces so earnestly express have led me to speak so long as I have to those to whom I was lately an utter stranger, whose language I do not understand, and whom I address through an interpreter.

Senor J. Valencia said:—

We came here to-night to manifest our sympathy with the American Union, and to express our hope that the results of your investigation may be such that the desire we have most at heart—annexation to the United States—may be soon carried out.

Dr. Howe said:—

People too often overlook or forget the good they have, and think only of their sufferings and wants. Since I have been here people have been talking continually to me about the disadvantages under which they labor—of the convulsions and civil wars and oppressions and all that. There is another side of the picture. I find myself in danger of having my reason carried away by my senses. All my senses are, as it were, subjugated by the surroundings. I find the most beautiful island I have ever seen. The balmy atmosphere, the mild and even temperature—everything addresses itself to my sense *de bien etre*. My eyes are dazzled by the beauty of enchanting scenery. My sense of taste is gratified by the luscious and abundant fruits that are everywhere around us; and now comes your music, and so charms away my sense of hearing that I find all my senses enlisted and carried away in your favor; and although I may not say what I shall advise my countrymen to do on the subject of annexing the Dominican Republic, I feel strongly inclined to annex myself and my family to this beautiful island.

Mr. Wade's speech was listened to with the most eager interest as it was rapidly translated in the brief pauses he occasionally made. Dr. Howe's few words were received with many approving smiles and expressions of pleasure. Again the band discoursed music; then personal compliments were exchanged by the leading gentlemen among the visitors, and the throng retired.

## THE SOUTHERN HURRICANE.

**Further Particulars of the Destruction by the Great Tornado.**

The Memphis *Appeal* of the 13th inst. says:—

From a passenger by the steamer George W. Cheek we learn further particulars of the damage done by the tornado which passed over and through Helena, Ark., on Friday last. The wind came from the northwest, about a quarter past two o'clock P. M., and lasted thirty minutes with great fury, expending its force in about an hour, by which time it passed across the river, turning up toward the northeast. The damage done is almost incalculable, and coming as it does after the recent disastrous fire, by which one of the best blocks of buildings in the town was burned down, must prove a serious drawback to the progress and business interests of one of the most stirring and busy towns on the Mississippi river.

Coming from the northwest, the wind blew with great force and fury across the town, taking in its sweep the best blocks and finest business houses, and levelling or unroofing every one in its way. The wildest consternation prevailed, not only at the landing and in the boats on the river, but in the town, where the people, paralyzed by reason of their inability to cope with the mysterious element, could but fold their hands and wait, with what patience they could muster, the result. The little steamer Mattie Bell was blown from her moorings clear across the river; so were two coal barges, containing, perhaps, half loads; also, a flat containing a load of lumber; one empty and a trading boat containing household goods, and a watchman, who very fortunately escaped any injury.

Nothing escaped in the path of the wild winds. The waters of the mighty river, too, were as wild; the waves leaped high, a heavy curtain of mist enveloped the prospect and a darkness as of coming night hung over all. It was a wild scene; one never to be forgotten by those who were sufferers or spectators. Shingles and limbs of trees were hurling through the air, and for at least half an hour the storm played havoc with a mad fury far beyond any realization by those who were not in or near the ill-fated town. Quite a number of persons were injured. The safety of the steamer Cheek was a matter of grave concern to the people of Helena. Helena could not well do without the Cheek, nor the Cheek without Helena. We are glad the latter is not completely wrecked and that the former is all right and ready for freight and passengers.

—It is estimated by the New Orleans *Picayune*, from a careful survey of the field, that in the coming season there will be from twenty to forty per cent. reduction in the acreage of cotton. Planters now fully realize the folly of their action last season in entirely neglecting food crops. They have paid pretty dearly for their experience, and the cotton crop of the South will henceforth no doubt be kept within the proper limit of 3,000,000 bales.

## SECOND EDITION

## TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

### Conditions of Peace Settled.

### The Money Indemnity Question.

### Liberality of the Victors.

### Cessation of Requisitions.

### The Entry into Paris.

### A Revolution in Hayti.

### A Proclamation Against Baez.

**Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.**

## *FROM EUROPE.*

**The German Entry into Paris.**

LONDON, Feb. 24.—The Brussels *Nord* says Bismarck hints at the restoration to Paris of the impost of two hundred millions of francs, if no hostile manifestations are made during the passage of the Germans through the city.

A letter from Paris dated the 22d says:—

**A Conflict is Expected**

should the Germans enter. It was believed the

**Assembly Would be Convoked**

Friday or Saturday.

The *Journal de Paris* says Bismarck, at the request of Thiers, has ordered a

**Cessation of Requisitions**

upon all sections, and has declared that all contributions levied since the 28th of January be deducted from the French indemnity.

The *Daily News* says:—

**Thiers and his Colleagues**

were to leave Paris for Bordeaux on Thursday, and will

**Confer with the Assembly**

on Friday and return to Paris on Saturday, when they will have a decisive interview with Bismarck.

The *Journal de Macon* says General Penhoet has been ordered to

**Dissolve the Garibaldian Corps**

and disband the free corps under his command.

The *Telegraph* has a despatch from Paris, the 23d, as follows:—All the

**Conditions of Peace**

are now settled except that of money. The Germans demand two milliards of thalers, while France has offered to pay one milliard. The Germans have allowed seven hundred and fifty millions for requisitions and fines, and the debts of Alsace and Lorraine, but hold out for one and a quarter milliards. A friendly arrangement is anticipated.

**Sir John Young.**

LONDON, Feb. 24.—Baron Lisga (Sir John Young), now Governor-General of Canada, has been appointed Lord Lieutenant of the county of Cavan, Ireland.

**The Church of England.**

A crowded meeting was held in London last evening in favor of the disestablishment of the Church of England.

**Cases of Smallpox**

are still increasing at Liverpool.

**This Morning's Quotations.**

LONDON, Feb. 24—11·30 A. M.—Consols 92¾ for money and account. American securities quiet. 5-20s of 1862, 91; of 1865, old, 90½; of 1867, 89¾; 10-40s, 87¾. Erie Railroad, 18¾; Illinois Central, 109; Atlantic and Great Western, 29¾.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 24—11·30 A. M.—Cotton quiet and steady; uplands, 7¾d.; Orleans, 7¾d. Sales estimated at 10,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 84,000 bales, of which 17,000 were for export and 5000 for speculation. Stock 764,000 bales, of which 400,000 are American. Receipts of the week 93,000 bales, of which 52,000 are American. Actual export 17,000 bales.

**This Afternoon's Quotations.**

LONDON, Feb. 24—2 P. M.—United States bonds firm; 5-20s of 1862, 91¾.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 24—2 P. M.—Wheat—Red Western No. 2 to No. 1, 10s. 6d.@10s. 11d. Corn, 33s. 6d. for new. Pork, 90s. 6d. Bacon, 49s. for Cumberland cut, and 51s. 6d. for short rib middles.

LONDON, Feb. 24—2 P. M.—Tallow, 44s. 9d.

## *FROM THE WEST.*

**Destructive Fire in St. Louis—Losses and Insurances.**

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 23.—A fire occurred last evening in John J. Outtey's photographic gallery, No. 114 North Fourth street, which destroyed all the apparatus of the establishment, five thousand negatives, a large number of valuable paintings and sample pictures. The ground floor and third story were occupied by Joseph A. Jessel's auction house, and contained stock valued at $40,000.

The loss has not yet been ascertained. Jessel was insured for $47,000, [illegible]s:—Franklin of Philadelphia, $8000; Ætna of Hartford, $10,000; State Fire of Cleveland, $5000; Providence, $3000; Occidental of San Francisco, $3500; Tradesmen's of New York, $3500; St. Joseph of Missouri, $3500; Merchants' of St. Joseph, $3500; Chateau of St. Louis, $2500; Commercial of Albany, $2500.

## *FROM JAMAICA.*

**Rumors of Revolution in Hayti—Proclamation Against Baez.**

KINGSTON, Jam., Feb. 23.—We have received St. Thomas dates to the 19th instant. At that time there was a rumor current there that a revolution had broken out in Hayti, the object of it being to place Salamons in the Presidential chair. Salamons is now in Europe, but was expected at St. Thomas at an early date.

A proclamation had appeared at St. Thomas from Capotillo, calling all the Dominicans to arms and to drive Baez from Dominica, and in this way prevent the country being sold like a piece of merchandise.

**New York Money and Stock Market.**

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—Stocks steady but not active. Money, 3@4 per cent. Gold, 111¾. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 112¾; do. 1864, do., 110½; do. 1865, do. 112; do. 1865, new, 110¾; do. 1867, 110¾; do. 1868, 111¾; 10-40s, 111¾; Virginia 6s, new, 60½; Missouri 6s, 91¾; Canton Co., 74; Cumberland preferred, 30; New York Central and Hudson River, 95¼; Erie, 21¾; Reading, 99½; Adams Express, 65¾; Michigan Central, 117½; Michigan Southern, 93½; Illinois Central, 122¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 107¼; Chicago and Rock Island, 107¼; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 89¾; Western Union Telegraph, 49¾.

## *FROM WASHINGTON.*

**The Duty on Coal.**

*Despatch to the Associated Press.*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—In the House Messrs. Brooks, Wood, Fox, and others are making efforts, through an appropriation bill pending, to abolish the duty on coal. Mr. Scofield, of Pennsylvania, in the chair, ruled them out of order. Mr. Brooks appealed to him as a Pennsylvanian to be liberal and allow free coal, but, parliamentarily speaking, Mr. Scofield is justified by precedent and the rules.

## "NOT DOWN IN THE BILLS."

**High Old Time in Wilmington—A Disappointed Audience Mob a Band of Female Minstrels—Performers Hustled and Money Stolen.**

The Wilmington (Del.) *Commercial* of last evening has the following:—

The Excelsior Female Minstrels, from Duprez & Benedict's Opera House, in Philadelphia, were announced to give a concert in the Institute Hall last evening, and a large audience were assembled to hear them. The performance not beginning promptly, the crowd began to manifest impatience, which rapidly grew with each minute's delay.

At about twenty minutes after 8, the agent of the company came on the stage and addressed the audience. He said they were ready to begin their performance, but had been disappointed in their orchestra, which had disappointed them by getting drunk. This would render it absolutely impossible for them to go on with their performance, but if the audience would remain quietly in their seats agents would pass through the aisles and give tickets to the audience good for the next evening.

At this some one in the audience raised a shout of "money, not tickets," which was taken up with yells of "give us our money" echoed from all parts of the hall.

Amidst the uproar the man on the stage kept on speaking, but it was absolutely impossible to understand a word he said, and in a minute or so he bowed and retired from the stage to one of the dressing-rooms adjoining. This was the signal for a yell and a rush, and a great crowd was soon hammering at the door of the dressing-room. In a few minutes it gave way, and the mob rushed in and speedily hustled him out on the stage. A few minutes after the other dressing-room was broken into. The female members of the troupe were there ready dressed in flesh colored "tights," and other theatrical garb.

We believe the mob did not offer violence to the girls, but they were much frightened, and begged several gentlemen to help them away to a place of safety. These called on promptly responded, and the girls were hurried down to the hotel without molestation. The mob stuck to the agent, however, who was crushed and squeezed badly. In a few minutes there was another rush, this time on the ticket office. The door was crushed open and all the small box would hold crowded in. Officer Olmstead hastily gathered up a lot of money off of the floor, and one or two others did likewise, and subsequently carried it to the police office, but many gathered all they could get and pocketed it. One boy was seen lying on the floor at the ticket office cramming "shinplasters" into his mouth.

The officers, meanwhile, arrested two of the performers and hurried them down to the hall to protect them from the mob, and the crowd followed.

The money picked up in the ticket office was turned over to Chief of Police Dougherty. A number of the more orderly portion of the audience then gathered in the police office, and a discussion ensued as to the proper disposition to be made of the captured money.

It was finally decided to pay Jackson, the bill poster, his bill, and to divide the remainder between the Children's Home and the Catholic Orphans' Asylum.

Meanwhile a number of the audience had entered suit against the performers to recover the price of their tickets, fifty cents each. As these suits would have led to the arrest of the performers, the Chief of Police paid the amount claimed and costs, and then hurried the performers off to Philadelphia.

## THE MUTE MURDERER.

**The Bridgewater Tragedy—An Interview with the Prisoner—He Confesses the Crime.**

A Utica *Observer* reporter has interviewed Daniel Cahoon, the deaf and dumb prisoner, who killed his wife at Bridgewater, last Wednesday evening, with the following result:—

The prisoner is a light built person, of medium height, and apparently below the usual order of intelligence. He talks but by signs or words, and cannot write one correct sentence in one hundred.

When asked for a plain revelation of the facts in the case, he said he went to Clayville in the morning and came back in the afternoon; he had drank some, but was not drunk. Arriving home, he asked for supper. A dispute arose, which was brought about by his wife. During the discussion his wife picked up a stick of kindling-wood, and struck him with great violence on the arm and face. His face shows signs of a severe blow on the right side of the jaw. The blow injured his arm very much, and it pains him a great deal. It also loosened his teeth on the right side of the jaw.

After receiving the blow, he went around into another room, got his shot-gun and aimed at her, but he hardly thought he would hurt her mortally. He hardly knew what he had done before he saw that she was dead. He put her on the sofa and went over to his father's to deceive the people. He said that the story he told at first as to the manner in which his wife came to her death was that he might escape the consequences of his act. He said he never thought of killing his wife until he was in the highest pitch of rage. He supposed he might shoot her in some part of the body without killing her. Both had been drinking, but his wife was the worst of the two.

He wished it distinctly understood that he was not addicted to drinking. He said his wife was "full of devils;" she was awful ugly, and he could not stand her long. She used the sign language, and at the same time spoke with her lips, as was her habit when talking to him. He said he had a number of serious quarrels with his wife before, and had always been on friendly terms with his brother. He had slight troubles with others besides his family. His wife urged him (the prisoner) to marry her. They had been married fifteen years, but had no children.

In reply to a question, he said he believed in the existence of a God, of future rewards and punishments, and in the Bible, but "did not understand the old book very well."

## OBITUARY.

**John S. Monroe, ex-Mayor of New Orleans.**

A despatch from Savannah reports the sudden death of this gentleman yesterday afterday. He was born about the beginning of the present century, of humble parents. Removing to New Orleans when a young man, he obtained work, and is said to have followed the occupation of a drayman for some time. He had, however, received a fair education, which he improved by careful study. By dint of hard labor and economy he succeeded in rising in the social scale, and, being a man of ability, soon became popular with the masses after entering into politics. When the war broke out he was Mayor of New Orleans, and held that position when the city was taken by Admiral Farragut's fleet. On the arrival of General Butler a sharp correspondence ensued between that officer and Mayor Monroe, which resulted in the imprisonment of the Mayor for a long time. On being released he entered the Confederate lines, within which he remained during the rest of the war. After the downfall of the Confederacy Mr. Monroe settled in Savannah, Ga., where he resided at the time of his death.

## A SHOCKING SUICIDE.

**An Old Man Blows his Head to Atoms—A Pistol Loaded with Water.**

A shocking case of suicide was brought to the notice of the Coroner yesterday. Christopher Straub, a native of Wurtemberg, aged sixty-nine years, went into Sebastian's tavern, and read the morning papers. He conversed cheerfully with persons in the room, and laughed heartily at some comic music that was made by one of them on some glass tumblers. About the middle of the forenoon he returned to his son-in-law's house, and in a few minutes the report of a pistol was heard therein. His body was found seated in a chair near the door of the front room, the right hand clutching the butt of a horse-pistol which lay across his lap, the left resting upon the barrel, and his head, or what was left of it, covered by a slouch hat, and resting against the wall at the back of the chair. The room was bespattered in all directions with blood and brains, bits of flesh and fragments of bone. The whole head above the mouth was gone, except the scalp, which, separated entirely from the shattered cranium, hung down over the chin. Upon lifting the hat, which covered the decapitated neck, the tongue was found burnt and blackened by the explosion. The water found trickling down the walls, and the absence of any trace of bullets, led to the inference that he had loaded the weapon only with powder, wad, and water, and then clutching the butt and trigger with his right hand, and placing the muzzle in his mouth with the other, had deliberately sought an end of all life's troubles in instant death.—*Louisville Courier-Journal, 22d inst.*

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Friday, Feb. 24, 1871.

There is a moderate demand for loans again to-day, the activity being about equally divided between speculative and business borrowers. The money current is towards the West and the interior of the State, but it is not more so than usual during the latter half of February. At the banks every facility is afforded business men to prosecute their plans for the coming spring season, capital being quite abundant for all practical purposes. The rates to-day are quite steady at 5½@6 per cent. on call and at 7@8 per cent. on good commercial paper.

Gold is quite active, owing to the large demand for the payment of customs. The range is limited to 111¼@111⅝, closing at the latter.

Government bonds are quite active and strong, our quotations showing an advance of ¼ as compared with last night's figures.

At the Stock Board there was a large business in railways, but little else on the list attracted attention. New city 6s sold at 101¾ and Lehigh gold loan at 88⅝.

Reading Railroad was quiet with small sales at 49·44@49¼; Pennsylvania was in great demand, and sold largely at 61 s.o.@61⅜ b. o.; Camden and Amboy changed hands at 116¾; Lehigh Valley at 60⅝; Elmira preferred at 40½; and Oil Creek and Allegheny at 47⅝.

In the balance of the list there were no transactions of any importance.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $3000 City 6s, New. | 101¾ | 82 sh Penna R. | 61¾ |
| $2000 do. | 101¾ | 100 do. | b60. 61¾ |
| $8000 W & Frank 7s | 85 | 100 do. | .85. 61¾ |
| $1000 Leh gold L. | 88¾ | 900 do. | .860. 61 |
| $7000 O C & A R bds | | 100 do. | 61¼ |
| b5. | 82½ | 11 sh N Cent R. | 40¾ |
| 18 sh Cam & Am. | 118¾ | 10 sh West Bank. | 66¼ |
| 1 do. | 117 | 170 sh O C & A R. | 47¾ |
| 19 do. | 116¾ | 2 sh Mech Bk. | 32½ |
| 18 sh Leh V R. | 60¾ | | |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $8200 City 6s, New. | 101¾ | $3000 C & A 6s '83. | 93 |
| $20000 W & Frank 7s. | | 100 sh Read R. | .830. 43½ |
| b5. | 85 | 50 sh O C & A R. | 47¾ |

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114½@114¾; do. 1862, 112¾@112½; do. 1864, 111¾@112; do. 1865, 111¾@112; do. 1865, new, 110¾@110⅝; do. 1867, do. 110¾@110⅝; do. 1868, do. 111¾@111⅝; 10-40s, 111@111⅛. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 113¾@113½; Gold, 111¼@111¾; Silver, 106¼@108; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 820@830; Central Pacific Railroad, 940@950; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 715@725.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881s, 114¾@114¾; 5-20s of 1862, 112¾@112½; do. 1864, 111¾@112; do. 1865, 111¾@112; do. 1865, new, 110¾@110¾; do. 1867, 110¾@110¾; do. 1868, 111¾@111¾; 10-40s, 111¼@111¾. Gold, 111¾@111¾. U. S. Pacific R. R. Curcy 6s, 113¾@113¾.

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning gold quotations as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10·00 A. M. | 111¾ | 11·00 M. | 111¾ |
| 10·10 " | 111¾ | 12·15 P. M. | 111¾ |

## Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, Feb. 24.—Cotton is extremely quiet, and sells slowly at 15¾c. for middling upland and 15¾@16c. for Gulf.

The movements in Provisions are small; sales of mess pork at $23; beef hams at $31; hams, in pickle, at 14@15c.; shoulders, in salt, at 8¼c.; and lard, in tierces and barrels, at 13¾@13¾c.

The Flour market continues very dull, the inquiry being confined almost exclusively to the wants of the home trade, who buy sparingly. Small sales of superfine at $5·50@5 62½; extras at $6@6·25; spring wheat extra family at $6·75@7·50; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $7@7·75; and fancy lots at higher figures. Rye Flour sells as wanted, $5·87½@6. No change in Corn Meal.

The Wheat market is very quiet, with sales of 2000 bushels Western red at $1·55@1·60 ₰ bushel; white ranges from $1·75@1·85. Rye is scarce, and held at $1·10. Corn is in limited request, with small sales of yellow at 78@79c., and mixed Western at 76@77c. Oats are steady, with sales of Pennsylvania and Western at 62@64c.

Whisky is quiet, with sales of Western iron-bound at 93c.

## N. Y. MONEY MARKET YESTERDAY.

*From the Herald.*

"The money market retained the same general features of ease and abundance, with, perhaps, more doing in stock loans, at four per cent. Lenders endeavored to get five, but were successful only in rare instances. On Government collaterals the rates were three and four per cent. In discounts there was likely an absence of any new feature, and prime paper was quoted 6@7 per cent. Foreign exchange was quiet and rates unaltered.

"There were only two quotations for gold all day—viz., 111¾ and 111¾. These figures, it will be noticed, are lower than the average on Tuesday, the decline being due to the proposed prepayment to-morrow, without rebate, of the March interest on the ten-forties.

"The Government list was strong, and after the close of banking hours prices advanced apparently as if the temporary investment demand had been waiting for a confirmation of the easy condition of the money market, at the same time the London quotation came a fraction better."

## LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....FEBRUARY 24

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8 A. M. | 44 | 12 A. M. | 49 |
| | | 2 P. M. | 52 |

SUN RISES.....6·41 | MOON SETS.....11· 2
SUN SETS.....5·46 | HIGH WATER.....5·27

*(By Cable.)*

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 24.—Arrived, bark Sea, from New Orleans, with 2227 bales of cotton.

*(By Telegraph.)*

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—Arrived, steamships Nebraska, from Liverpool, and Moro Castle, from Havana.

Also, steamer Helvetia, from Liverpool.

### CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Schr William Wallace, Scull, Allyn's Point, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr J. N. Huddell, Cranmer, Providence, do.
Schr J. G. Babcock, Smith, New York, do.
Schr Wm. M. Marcy, Blackman, Fall River, do.

### ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Virginia, Hunter, 70 hours from Charleston, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer H. L. Gaw, Her, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer F. W. Brune, Foster, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Schr Emma P. Douglass, Ellis, from Norfolk, with cedar logs to Clement & Dunbar.

## SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

### Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

### THE COAL SWINDLE.

*From the N. Y. World.*

The enormous increase in the price of coal within the past day or two serves to point the explanation we have previously given of the causes and the foreshadowing we have made of the results of the scarcity which undoubtedly exists. The "prayer" which has been circulated in Philadelphia, however severely and justly the form of it may be condemned, is worth reproduction to show those who are responsible for this state of things how intense the indignation of those who suffer by it is, and how precarious their own profits are so long as they are obtained by shameless extortion. The complaint of the miners deserves to be heard also. The companies have had the cunning heretofore to shift the odium of the sudden and enormous rise of prices from their own shoulders to those of a class which can give no better expression than the inarticulate form of a strike to the story of its own wants and woes. It has been shown that the difference in the wages of miners between their receipts and their demands is an infinitesimal fraction of the difference between what the price of coal ought to be and what it is. The last turn of the screw is so sudden and so severe that the responsibility of it cannot be evaded by those who have brought it about. A difference of from $5 to $7 a ton in the price of coal means to many thousands of families in New York and Philadelphia the difference between decent comfort and abject destitution. Even the Legislature of Pennsylvania can hardly be so deaf to the cry of a plundered public as to refuse taking some real and not merely plausible measures to prevent the recurrence of this flagrant and pernicious swindle. It will be well for the monopolists whom that Legislature permits to prey upon the public to be admonished that there is a point at which public resistance to outrageous extortion can organize itself, and that such an organization is apt to do justice in a wild and hasty way. The countryman whose goose laid the golden egg lost not only his eggs but his goose when he attempted to get them all at once by disemboweling the auriferous fowl. In the old legend the goose simply died on his hands, but in Tennyson's version of the fable it was taken from him with considerable violence.

"There strode a stranger to the door,
And it was windy weather."

### IS FRANK BLAIR ORTHODOX?

*From the N. Y. Sun.*

The speech of General Blair in the Senate in reply to Mr. Morton on the general subject of reconstruction excites inquiry all over the country as to whether or not Blair has truly expounded the Democratic creed. This is not surprising, for he is still a young man, not excessively cautious, and in the glow of debate sometimes utters opinions which require commentaries to bring them into conformity with recognized standards of political orthodoxy. In this characteristic Gen. Blair reminds one of the late Dr. Lyman Beecher, who had to spend about half his time in explaining what he had written and said in the other half, and in trying to convince his brethren that he was sound in the Calvinistic faith.

When analyzed, General Blair's speech will be found more closely in accord with the ideas of those Democrats who declare the old issues dead than at first blush appears. He inveighed against the means by which the ratification of the fifteenth amendment had been secured in what he called the carpet-bag States; but, when closely questioned by Senator Morton, he admitted that that amendment, as well as by implication the fourteenth, was now part of the law of the land. This, of course, was an abandonment of everything practical in his opposition to the mere manner of their ratification.

General Blair denounced the reconstruction acts under which the carpet-bag governments were organized. But these governments having now been in operation three years, objections to the mode of their creation are of no avail, except to make a point against the party which thus initiated them. His anathemas could not disturb the validity of the governments, but could only reflect upon the political character of their local administrations; and he insisted that the true meaning of the Broadhead letter was that, if the army was withdrawn from those States, those administrations would fall. The interpretation of that letter is of no practical consequence now; for the last election in those States must have convinced General Blair that General Grant's blunders and imbecilities are undermining the ascendancy of the Republicans therein, showing that an insurrection through the ballot-boxes is more effective to this end than any possible intervention of bayonets.

The only practical point, therefore, in General Blair's programme, is his hostility to such reconstruction legislation, whether existing or contemplated, as does not touch the validity either of the Governments in the late Rebel States or the three recent amendments to the Constitution, but which he insists intended, under the guise of enforcing those amendments, to arrest by intimidation and force the swelling tide of opposition to the Republican party in the South. On this subject, no doubt, General Blair is in full fellowship with the great mass of the Democracy. Upon the whole, then, we think that the distinguished politician of Missouri, like the eminent divine of New England, will, through occasional explanations and some tribulation, ultimately succeed in making himself understood, and turn out to be reasonably sound in the faith. Indeed, as Frank is a progressive politician and a daring genius, he may yet become a new light, outshining all the old-fashioned orbs in the Democratic firmament.

### CURE FOR INEBRIATES.

*From the N. Y. Tribune.*

Shall drunkards be punished or cured? Are they best dealt with—for their own good and that of the community at large—when sent to jail, or to an inebriate asylum? Is drunkenness a crime, or is it a disease: is the rational ground on which to meet it that of punishment or cure? To the elucidation of the problem which these questions outline, the letter we recently published, giving the observations of a correspondent whom we sent to investigate the workings of the Binghamton Asylum, forms a not unimportant contribution.

The boy who first develops the insatiate craving for drink is regarded as a criminal at home, is liable to arrest and imprisonment, and is certain of dismissal from any religious body of which he may be a member. Now, what are the facts in his case? At asylums like this, they have made it their study, as other physicians have done with consumption or deformities; have had in their own care thousands of such patients, and cured them. Their statements are so simple that a child can comprehend them. "I claim for inebriates," says Dr. Parrish, in his masterly analysis of the philosophy of intemperance, "that they should not be made exceptions to the ordinary rule, as it relates to the entire class of invalids. The common ills, such as rheumatism, gout, consumption, etc., are all traceable either to direct hereditary taint or to the accident of exposure, fatigue, etc. The same may be said of intemperance." By the hereditary taint, he does not mean that the mere taste for alcoholic liquors is transmitted from generation to generation, but that men are inheriting certain temperaments which drive them to seek relief in these stimulants. They are born "suffering from the effects of an organization which they did not create, and from infirmities which they did not knowingly promote."

"They come," says Maudesley, "into the world weighted with a destiny against which they have neither the will nor the power to contend; they are step-children of nature, and groan under the worst of tyrannies—the tyranny of a bad organization." The other causes of exhaustion of nervous energy common among us, and which are increasing every year, he states justly to be the intensity of American social and business life—the forcing of children's brains, the incessant drain upon the supreme nervous centre in the rivalry and struggle for money and power. Whenever, therefore, from hereditary taint or this exhaustion of nervous energy, the patient seeks relief in alcohol, the disease assumes a definite form, the symptoms of which are given by Dr. Davis. Chief among these, and most liable to misconception by the ignorant, is the diseased condition of the gastric and ganglionic nerves, which constitutes the morbid craving for renewed stimulant that is railed against as a temptation of the devil. There would be quite as much reason in calling the chills in ague a work of Satan. Dr. Davis puts the case forcibly:—"If the inebriate, then, is the victim of a positive disease, induced by the action of an alluring and deceptive physical agent, alcohol, will any number of moral lessons addressed to his intellect, or any amount of denunciation hurled at his degradation and his vices, cure or reform him? Or will his arrest, arraignment in a police court, and extortion of the few dollars he has left as a fine, eradicate the disease that is preying upon the most delicate part of his organization?"

The remedy urged by both science and humanity is the establishment of asylums for the inebriate where he can be subjected to medical treatment, receive brotherly encouragement, be given employment suited to him, and secured a foothold in the outer world when fit to enter it again. Such asylums have been established by the State or private enterprise in New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Texas, Illinois, and California. It is not essential that these establishments should be large. The most successful, probably, are those in which the number of patients is so limited that each is brought into direct and constant contact with the superintendent, and receives individual care and sympathy. Indeed, the massing of any class of patients together is always to be deprecated. No power forces its way so rapidly as a true idea. Slavery is blotted out, and intemperance, we believe, will be the next stronghold to disappear—not before fanatical outcry, but the force of reason and science. Before many years the drunkard, instead of being legally amenable to fines and imprisonment, will receive the rational treatment awarded to the insane, and be sent to an asylum.

For the statistics of the actual benefits conferred by these asylums, we refer our readers to Dr. Parrish's pamphlet of which we published an abstract on the 27th ult. The average cured vary from 40 to 63 per cent., an average which will, of course, be largely increased when the subject is comprehended in its true relations by the patients and public.

### WHY SHOULD FRANCE REVERT TO A MONARCHY?

*From the London Spectator.*

It is curious to observe what an amount of disgust, and even anger, seems to be inspired in decent English society by the bare suggestion that France should retain the form of a republic. The *Times* writes of that possibility as if it meant nothing but political fever and ague, intermittent hot and cold fits, and endless unrest to all Europe. Now, we should very much like to make out what is at the root of this notion. We will admit that only a minority—perhaps not even a considerable minority of the nation, is at heart Republican in principle—that is, opposed to the principle of monarchy. But then it is quite as certain that what we must compare, is not the strength of the anti-Republican party with that of the Republican—for it is very certain that the various sections of the anti-Republicans will attack, and oppose, and weaken each other even more bitterly than they will attack, and oppose, and weaken the Republicans—but the strength of each of the Throne-parties with that of the Republican party. The Orleanists have ever been far more hostile to Napoleon and his dynasty, and the Imperialists have ever been far more hostile to the Orleanists, than either of these have been to the republic. There is no use whatever in counting the various partisans of a throne together; since for no practical purpose whatever could they cooperate. The peasants, who are said to be again calling out for "Notre pauvre Empereur," would not care a rush for the Comte de Paris, or do anything at all to prop up his throne even if it were raised. With them the name of Napoleon is still a familiar one, and in some sense dear; they have a theory—which is absurd, but just as good for its purpose as if it were true—that their poor Emperor was "betrayed." They have never learnt to look with any but cold eyes on the Orleanists. The miseries which preceded the great Revolution and the fiery trials which followed it, really weeded out all their regard for the ancient dynasty, if they ever had any, nor was there anything at all in the reigns of Louis XVIII or Charles X or Louis Philippe to restore their love for either branch of it. On the other hand, the bourgeoisie of Paris and certain districts of Brittany, where the Orleanists have always had a certain popularity, will assuredly not be disposed to give the slightest aid to the Imperialists, especially in the hour of their deep and well-merited disgrace. The strength of the Republican party must be compared, not with the strength of all the parties which would prefer a monarchy if they could only agree upon a monarch, but with the full strength of the largest monarchical party that has a real solution of the problem ready; and it must be remembered, moreover, that the Republic would be far more likely to receive a modified and provisional support from the various friends of a throne, than any section of them would receive from the other sections. So far, then, we see nothing at all to support the conventional English view that a republic would be a very much less stable form of government than any throne (except, perhaps, that of Leopold of Belgium, if he could bring Belgium with him as his dowry),—or at least any which has a practical chance and a real body of support in France. It is useless to say that France is not Republican at heart, if it be quite as true—as we believe it is—that she is not Legitimist at heart, and not Orleanist at heart, and not, now at least, Napoleonist at heart, and that the Republican minority is not smaller, if so small, and certainly not less vigorous, probably much more so, than any of these parties taken alone, and much more likely to receive a sort of passive aid from them than any of them would receive from the other.

But is there not something in the mere constitution of a monarchy which promises more stability to France than can be possible from a republic? We do not see how this is possible apart from the question of the particular ruler on the throne. What has Greece gained by either Otho or George? As far as we can see, not even a shadow of stability and immunity from political crisis. What is there to choose between the monarchy of Greece and the least creditable of the South American Republics? We do not believe that King Otho and King George have been of the smallest use to Greece, or prevented a single evil which Greece would have had to endure had a republic been attempted. And Greece is almost the only true parallel for France—not, of course, in political condition—but in relation to the absence of any competitor for the throne to whom we could look to give personal aid, by individual force of character, to the Government. If Leopold of Belgium, indeed, were to take the throne, both by the magnificent dowry he would bring, and by his reputed personal moderation and astuteness, he might wield a beneficial influence. But what other candidate for the throne is there who would exercise a wise and sobering control over France? The ex-Emperor? If it were possible for the man who would unite so many fierce hatreds against him to resume the Government, it is clear enough on his own confession that any restraining and superintending power which he may have had, had died out from him before he plunged into this war, and we can hardly suppose that the man who, before his calamity, was, as he himself maintains, a mere straw dancing on the political waves, would, in old age and growing weakness, be able to moderate the passions he has roused. If the boy is to succeed, the question of regent would be the supreme question, and then an even greater difficulty would break out afresh. Would you take an Imperialist follower as regent when you had rejected the Emperor? Would the nation that could not tolerate Louis Napoleon accept Bazaine? Plainly, the passions which a restoration of the fallen and helpless exile would provoke would be nothing to such a proposal as that. Clearly, if you are to have a throne to temper and restrain the nation, it must be filled from some quarter which has not recently excited against it any furious political passions, and as far as we know, only the Comte de Chambord and Comte de Paris are likely to be suggested. But what is there in either of them to encourage the hope that they would even last as long as Louis XVIII or Charles X? The Duc d'Aumale, indeed, has a reputation for ability, but by all accounts nothing would induce him to accept a throne to which he thinks his nephew has so much better a right; and even if he did, his practical ability is quite untried; he is known only as a man of a certain amount of literary power. If a royal line had not a sort of magic in it for which you cannot artificially manufacture any substitute, Trochu himself would probably be a far better choice to act the part of a firm constitutional king than any of the Orleanists; and he has made greater sacrifices for France.

In the absence, then, of any feasible candidate for the throne who might fairly be expected to bring to the councils of France a materially sobering and restraining power, what is the ground of the superstition which argues for a throne *qua* throne, and without relation to the person who occupies it? It will be said, perhaps, that it at least limits the ambition of the leading statesmen, who can, at best, only hope to guide, and not ostensibly to rule. But is that a consideration on the right side, the side of temperance? Is not the undivided responsibility of the actual ruler for the time being a far more sobering influence than the divided responsibility of a mere counseller? Would either Louis Napoleon or Emile Ollivier have decided on war, if either of them had been solely responsible, instead of dividing it with the other—the Emperor with his parliamentary Prime Minister, the Minister with the "responsible" head of the State? Is not the undivided responsibility of our Cabinet far more sobering?—and remember that this could only be attained in France by the ministry of a republic, for a dynasty holding so little direct control as our own over public affairs can only be an element of stability where it has for generations secured the affections of the people—a condition of things which is wholly inapplicable to the setting up of a bran-new dynasty. It would be simply absurd to start a new monarchy in France that should be politically a cypher, and at the same time, —which ours is very far from being—socially a cypher too. We suspect that one of the great reasons of the extreme restlessness of France during the last half-century has been the recurrent irritation of the jealousy between the throne and the administration—neither the throne nor the administrations having really succeeded in gaining the popular confidence, or, if they had, in persuading themselves that they had gained, and acting as if they possessed, it. The Government of France has been a series of hesitating experiments on the favor of the people ever since the fall of the first Emperor. What remedy for this is, on the whole—we will not say so hopeful, for we do not know what is hopeful there—but so clearly *not* certain to fail—as a republic—a republican Assembly not nominated by the great cities, but by France — which should keep the whole power in its own hands, be able to change the actual administration at a moment's notice if it pleased, and so be compelled to assume the undivided responsibility of governing France, returning for new sanction to the people every four or five years? This is a form of republic which has never been tried, and which is, we think, at least likely to prove a much more sober form than the ordinary one, and much more suited to the special genius of France. The notion that Presidents chosen for a fixed period of time are guarantees against popular caprice is, we are well convinced, a political superstition. This plan all but ensures a considerable jealousy between the President and his parliament—greatly hampers the machinery of government even among a solid and stable people like the Americans—and in the case of a mercurial people like the French, puts direct temptations of the strongest kind in the way of the President to get rid of his parliament as best he can. Let a minister feel that his tenure of office is conferred and absolutely limited by the pleasure of the popular Assembly by which he was chosen, and his first object is, and must be, to avert jealousies between the two, to study its genius and temper, and to retain its confidence by winning its respect. That is practically our plan, and though we have the no doubt considerable advantage of a throne which is at present respected and popular, to form at least a strong centre of the political and social fabric, the Queen is no more a President than she is her own Prime Minister; and if she were, there would be endless squabbles between her and Parliament every session, which would no doubt end, as they ended with the Stuarts, in a direct conflict.

What seems, to us at all events, absolutely clear is, that in the case of a restless nation, an artificially-manufactured centre of political life is a positive mischief, a certain cause of struggle. An absolute assembly and the minister it chose might do many foolish things, but we exceedingly doubt if they would be half so liable to try dangerous experiments as Emperors, Kings, or Presidents. The Crimean war was undoubtedly the Emperor's policy. This last war would never have been undertaken if the Corps Legislatif—bad as that was—had had to take the full responsibility of it. The invasion of Rome in 1849 was jointly the republic's and the President's doing, and it was a very bad measure; but it was at least thought safe; and not a hazardous experiment made for the sake of glory. Popular parliaments, and ministers who are the appointees of popular parliaments, are now almost always and even morbidly cautious. England will not venture anything for her old ally. Italy will not venture anything for her political savior. The Prussian Parliament would never have made war on Austria, though Bismarck and the King did so. Whatever may be said—and we admit a great deal could be said—for a *wise* and cautious King for France, such as the late King of Belgium, a wise king who should be in some sense his own first minister, we sincerely doubt if any solution of the difficulties before the nation be so bad as the solution of a figure-head king accepted from mere superstitious fear of the bogy of republicanism.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ REDEMPTION OF STATE BONDS.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
SACRAMENTO, Feb. 1, 1871.

Whereas, there is on this day in the State Treasury the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand ($250,000) dollars, which, under the provisions of an act of the Legislature of said State, entitled "An Act to provide for paying certain equitable claims against the State of California, and to contract a funded debt for that purpose," approved April 28, 1867; and also under the provisions of an act amendatory of said act, approved April 27, 1860, is set apart for the redemption of Civil Bonds of said State, issued under the provisions of said first mentioned act, notice is hereby given that

SEALED PROPOSALS

for the surrender of said Bonds will be received at this Department for the amount above specified, until the

10TH DAY OF APRIL, A. D. 1871,

at 11 o'clock A. M.

No bids will be entertained at more than par value, and a responsible guarantee must accompany each proposal, which must be marked "Sealed Proposals for the Redemption of Civil Bonds of 1857."

Said bonds must be surrendered within ten days after the acceptance of the proposals for their redemption.

A. F. CORONEL,
2 14 eod t 4 10 State Treasurer.

☞ THE PHILADELPHIA TRUST, SAFE DEPOSIT AND INSURANCE COMPANY.

At the Annual Election held on the 14th of February, 1871, pursuant to charter, the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:—

THOMAS ROBINS,
LEWIS R. ASHHURST,
J. LIVINGSTON ERRINGER,
R. P. McCULLAGH,
EDWIN M. LEWIS,
JAMES L. CLAGHORN,
BENJAMIN B. COMEGYS,
AUGUSTUS HEATON,
F. RATCHFORD STARR,
DANIEL HADDOCK, JR.,
EDWARD Y. TOWNSEND,
JOHN D. TAYLOR,
HON. WILLIAM A. PORTER.

And at a meeting of the Board, held February 20, the following gentlemen were elected officers of the company for the same period:—

President—LEWIS R. ASHHURST.
Vice-President—J. LIVINGSTON ERRINGER.
Secretary—R. P. McCULLAGH.
Treasurer—WILLIAM L. DU BOIS.
Solicitor—RICHARD L. ASHHURST. 2 21 tu th s 3t

☞ NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, ILL., February 8, 1871.

The stockholders of the CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY are hereby notified that a cash dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has this day been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable at the office of the Company's agents, Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 12 Pine street, in the city of New York, on the 6th day of March next, to holders who are registered as such at the close of business hours on the 16th inst., at which time the transfer-books will be closed, and reopened for transfer on the 7th day of March next.

2 15 13 7 W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

☞ OLIVER AMES, PRESIDENT.
JOHN DUFF, Vice-President.
JOHN M. S. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.
E. H. ROLLINS, Secretary.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
SEARS' BUILDING (POST-OFFICE BOX No. 3371.)
BOSTON, Feb. 4, 1871.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office of the company in BOSTON, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of March, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., to elect officers for the ensuing year.

OLIVER AMES,
2 14 13-8 President Union Pacific Railroad Co.

☞ OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 13, 1871.

The Board of Managers have declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, payable, clear of tax, at the Office of this Company, No. 12 Philadelphia Exchange, on and after the 13th of March next. The transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst., and remain closed until the 14th of March.

A. E. DOUGHERTY,
2 13 m 5t Treasurer.

☞ CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2, 1871.

The premium on Gold Interest on City Loans of July, 1870, will be paid in currency on and after February 6, 1871.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
2 2 City Treasurer.

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the CONNELLSVILLE AND SOUTHERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILWAY COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street, on WEDNESDAY, March 1, at 12 o'clock M., when an election will be held for a President and twelve Directors to serve the ensuing year.

CHARLES WESTON,
Secretary.
Philadelphia, Feb. 15, 1871. 2 15 ws4t*

☞ THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME!—AS A rule, the perfumes now in use have no permanency. An hour or two after their use there is no trace of perfume left. How different is the result succeeding the use of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER! Days after its application the handkerchief exhales a most delightful, delicate, and agreeable fragrance. 2 1 tuths1

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ REDEMPTION OF CIVIL BONDS OF 1860.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
SACRAMENTO, February 1, 1871.

Whereas, There is on this day in the State Treasury the sum of twenty-eight thousand ($28,000) dollars which, under the provisions of an act of the Legislature of said State entitled "An act to provide for the paying certain equitable claims against the State of California, and to contract a funded debt for that purpose," approved April 30, 1860, is set apart for the redemption of Civil Bonds of said State, issued under the provisions of said act, notice is hereby given that

SEALED PROPOSALS

for the surrender of said Bonds will be received at this Department for the amount above specified until the

10TH DAY OF APRIL, 1871,

at 11 o'clock A. M.

No bid will be entertained at more than par value, and a responsible guarantee must accompany each proposal, which must be indorsed "Sealed Proposals for the surrender of Civil Bonds of 1860."

Said bonds will be redeemed and interest paid in gold and silver coin of the United States, and must be surrendered within ten days after the acceptance of the proposal for their redemption.

A. F. CORONEL,
2 14 eod 14 10 State Treasurer.

☞ CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 8, 1811.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of directors and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1871, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of February 18 until March 2.

GEORGE H. RUSSELL,
2 9 3w Secretary.

☞ HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL, No. 1116 CUTHBERT Street.

The attending Managers for February are:—
W. Hobart Brown, No. 2038 Wallace street.
John Carrow, No. 1502 Spruce street.
C. G. Raue, M. D., No. 121 N. Tenth street.
John C. Morgan, M. D., No. 1700 Chesnut street.
The attending Physicians are Drs. Raue, Morgan and Martin.
The attending Surgeon is Malcolm Macfarlan, M. D.
The resident Physician is Dr. Baethig.
The attending Physicians and Surgeon attend daily at the Hospital.
Applications for admission are received by the attending Managers on Wednesdays at 5 P. M. at the Hospital.
Persons seriously injured by accident are always admitted, if brought to the Hospital immediately thereafter.
Contributions in money received by the Treasurer, J. W. Sexton, Esq., of Jay Cooke & Co.
Contributions of Food, Clothing, Bedding, etc., received at the Hospital. 2 6m s6t

☞ H. M. DALY'S WHISKY WAREROOMS, Nos. 222 S. FRONT Street and 139 DOCK St.
IMMENSE STOCK
OF THE BEST BRANDS
IN ORIGINAL BARRELS.

Among which may be found the celebrated "GOLDEN WEDDING," Bourbon of ancient date; Wheat and Rye Whiskies, all pure from manufacturers (in original packages), including those well-known distillers,

THOMAS MOORE & SON,
JOSEPH S. FINCH & CO., and
THOMAS MOORE.

The attention of the trade is requested to test these Whiskies, at market rates. 2 4smw5

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN adjourned meeting of the Commissioners named in an act entitled "An act to Incorporate THE PROTECTION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, to be located in the city of Philadelphia," approved the 13th day of April, 1859, and a supplement thereto approved the 26th day of April, 1860, will be held at 10 o'clock on the 28th of FEBRUARY, 1871, at No. 135 South SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, when the books for subscription to the capital stock will be opened and other measures taken to complete the organization of said Company. 1t

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE books for subscription to the capital stock of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK will be opened at No. 518 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia, at 12 o'clock M., on FEBRUARY 25, 1871. 2 24 3tif

☞ THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWDER is the best article for cleansing and preserving the teeth. For sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. 11 26 stuthly

## DRY GOODS.

### 1871.

## BLACK SILKS

### "AT THORNLEY'S,"

### EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN STS.

Having got through with our annual stock-taking, we now open up a splendid stock of "BLACK SILKS" very much under regular prices, and of most EXBELLENT QUALITY.

Good Black Gros Grains for $1·50.
Rich Black Gros Grains for $1·75.
Very Rich Beautiful Silks for $2·00.
Heavy, Smooth, Soft Flossy Silk, $2·50.
Sublime Quality Rich Lyons Silks, $3 00.
Superb Black Silks, Queenly, $3·50.
Most Magnificent Black Silks for $4·50.

We know that the above goods cannot be excelled in the "UNITED STATES" for quality and cheapness.

We also offer a full line of colors in

### Best Kid Gloves,

Every pair of which we warrant, and if through any mishap they rip or tear in putting on, we at once give another pair instead.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
NORTHEAST CORNER OF
EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.,
2 3 thstu6 PHILADELPHIA.
Established in 1853.

727 CHESNUT STREET. 727

POPULAR PRICES
FOR
DRY GOODS,
STRICTLY ONE PRICE.

ALEXANDER RICKEY,
2 10 tuths No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

## CUMBERLAND NAILS

### $4·50 Per Keg.

These Nails are known to be the best in the market

**All Nails, no waste, and cost no more than other brands.**

Each keg warranted to contain 100 pounds of Nails.

Also, a large assortment of fine Hinges, Locks, and Knobs. Solid Bronze, suitable for first-class buildings, at the great

**Cheap-for-Cash Hardware Store**
OF
J. B. SHANNON,
2 14 tuths1 No 1009 MARKET Street.

## MACHINERY.

SHEARING, ROLLING AND MEASURING, Fulling, Napping and Brushing Machines for Carpets, Cloths, and Prints. Shear both sides at once, measure accurately, rolls the goods to retain length, width, and finish. Blades repaired and ground. Superior Loom Temples.

GEO. C. BOWARD,
5 9m No. 17 S. EIGHTEENTH Street, Phila., Pa.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Canestoga Ticking, etc. No. 138 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. s m w

## FINANCIAL.

## Bowles Brothers & Co.,

PARIS, LONDON, BOSTON.
No. 19 WILLIAM Street
New York,
ISSUE
Credits for Travellers
IN EUROPE.

Exchange on Paris and the Union Bank of London,

IN SUMS TO SUIT. [1 7 3m

CITY OF BALTIMORE.

$1,200,000 six per cent. Bonds of the Western Maryland Railroad Company, endorsed by the City of Baltimore. The undersigned Finance Committee of the Western Maryland Railroad Company offer through the American Exchange National Bank $1,200,000 of the Bonds of the Western Maryland Railroad Company, having 30 years to run, principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Baltimore. This endorsement having been authorized by an act of the Legislature, and by ordinance of the City Council, was submitted to and ratified by an almost unanimous vote of the people. As an additional security the city has provided a sinking fund of $200,000 for the liquidation of this debt at maturity An exhibit of the financial condition of city shows that she has available and convertible assets more than sufficient to pay her entire indebtedness. To investors looking for absolute security no loan offered in this market presents greater inducements. These bonds are offered at 87½ and accrued interest, coupons payable January and July.

WILLIAM KEYSER,
JOHN K. LONGWELL,
MOSES WIESENFELD,
1 6 60t† Finance Committee.

Edmund D. Randolph & Co.
FORMERLY Smith, Randolph & Co. PHILA & N.Y.
Bankers, 3 Nassau St. N. York.
Dealers in U.S. Bonds Members of Stock and Gold Exchanges issue Bills on London, Paris & Germany and Letters of Credit, available throughout Europe.

## REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

BLACK HAWK GOLD MINING COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
AUCTION SALE BY TRUSTEES.

Notice is hereby given that we, the undersigned, BENJAMIN WHITE and BERIAH WALL, of the City of Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, under and in execution of the powers in us vested by the deed of trust executed to us by said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, bearing date on the twenty-eighth day of May, A. D. 1866, and duly recorded, will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New York, on the eleventh day of May, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, all the estate, lands, quartz lode mining claims, mines, minerals, mining rights and interests, lands and premises, shafts, levels, mills and millsites, stores, storehouses, dwellings, and other buildings and structures, water, water-powers, runs and falls of water, water-courses, and water-rights and privileges, water-wheels, flumes, ditches, furnaces, engines, steam-powers, tracts, machinery, retorts, tools and fixtures, and all other estate and property, real, personal, or mixed, of said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, situate in the County of Gilpin, in the Territory of Colorado, and conveyed to us in and by the deed of trust aforesaid, and all the interest and title of said Company therein.

Reference is hereby made, as a part of this notice, and for a full description of said estate and property, to said deed of trust, which may be examined at the office of W. H. Whittingham, No. 11 Wall street, New York City.

Terms of sale will be made known at the time and place of sale.

BENJAMIN WHITE,
BERIAH WALL, } Trustees.
[2 15 taw t5 10

☞ REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE—Two-story Brick Dwelling, No. 2221 Carpenter street, west of Twenty-second street. On TUESDAY, February 28, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that two-story brick dwelling and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Carpenter street, 190 feet west of Twenty-second street, No. 2221, containing in front on Carpenter street 15 feet, and extending in depth 75 feet, to a 3 feet wide alley, with the privilege thereof. The house contains 6 rooms, Subject to a yearly ground rent of $63.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
2 4 s8t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

## FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

## THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

OVER FIVE MILLIONS ($5,000,000) OF DOLLARS WORTH OF PROPERTY IN THE UNITED STATES HAS ACTUALLY BEEN SAVED BY THE EXTINGUISHER

Within the past three years; while in Philadelphia alone twenty-five fires, endangering property to the extent of HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS, have been extinguished during the past year by the same means. Our Machine is the IMPROVED CARBONIC ACID GAS FIRE EXTINGUISHER, and is indorsed and used by M. Baird & Co., Henry Disston & Son, Benjamin Bullock's Sons, Morris, Tasker & Co., Alan Wood & Co., Lacey & Phillips, Bromley Brothers, S. J. Solms, Charles Ineu, Johnson & Co., Rumby & Madeira, Francis Perot & Sons, George W. Childs, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Philadelphia and Boston Steamship Company, Philadelphia and Southern Steamship Company, and many other of our leading business men and corporations.

CAUTION.—All parties in this community are warned against buying or selling "Extinguishers" except those purchased from us or our agents, under penalty of immediate prosecution for infringement

Our prices have been reduced, and the Machine is now within the reach of every property holder.

N. B.—One style made specially for private residences.

Union Fire Extinguisher Company
OFFICE, [1 28 stutfrp
No. 118 MARKET STREET.

## WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL.

No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES,
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 28 3p5

# NEWS SUMMARY.

### City Affairs.

—A guest at the Bingham House, Warren T. Snell, committed suicide yesterday by shooting himself through the heart. He left a letter saying that he did not want to live.

—The wife of Charles Arman, living at Edge Hill, was yesterday murderously assaulted by Robert Gibbs, who had formerly lived with the family and now intended to rob it.

### Domestic Affairs.

—The condition of Mr. Sumner remains unchanged.

—The English members of the Joint High Commission have arrived in Washington.

—The State Senate reassembled yesterday, but the House will not meet until Monday.

—James Grady will be executed in Washington to-day, for killing an old woman named Mrs. Faulkner.

—A meeting was held in Boston last night to congratulate the Italian people on the completion of their national unity.

—News from Rio Janeiro is to the effect that the revolution at Montevideo has been defeated and is fast drawing to a close.

—Colonel John S. Monroe, who was Mayor of New Orleans at the time of its capture by General Butler, died suddenly yesterday at Savannah, Ga.

—The New York and Erie Railroad Company gives notice that it will furnish coal from its own mines at $8 per ton, delivered at Jersey City.

—Some men of brutal instincts, who have been engaging in dog-fights in New York city, are being prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

—Thirty-four Republican members of the Indiana Legislature resigned yesterday, to prevent projected partisan legislation on the part of the Democratic members.

—The St. Louis Board of Trade desires Congress to appropriate a million and a half of dollars to improve the Mississippi river in such a manner as will inure to the benefit of their city.

—The Virginia Senate yesterday passed the Washington and Richmond Railroad bill, with amendments. It goes back to the House, where it will, it is said, be passed to-morrow.

### Foreign Affairs.

—Emperor William will return to Berlin as soon as the preliminaries of peace are arranged.

—England is negotiating for the purchase of the Dutch settlement on the gold coast of Africa for £23,000.

—News from Versailles is that it has been determined that a portion of the German army shall pass through Paris on its way home.

—A placard was on Monday posted in Paris, appealing to the inhabitants to make a last struggle should the Prussians enter the capital.

—The British Parliament was startled last night by a statement that disaffection exists to such an extent in Ireland that it is necessary to appoint a secret committee to ascertain the causes.

—The *Gaulois* says that Lord Lyons, the British Ambassador, and Chevalier Nigra, the Italian Minister, will soon go to Paris, in order to afford M. Thiers the moral support of their governments in the peace negotiations.

## CITY COUNCILS.

### Their Proceedings Yesterday Afternoon.

Yesterday afternoon Councils held their stated meeting.

*Select Council.*—A message was received from the Mayor relative to the improvement of League Island, which was published in full in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Mr. Bumm moved its reference to the Committee on the Defense of the Delaware river; but, on the suggestion of Mr. George A. Smith, this was withdrawn, to allow Mr. Smith to move the appointment of a special committee of five from each chamber, to carry out the views of the Mayor, and to act with a committee of the Board of Trade.

Mr. Smith's resolution was adopted, and the committee consists of Messrs. Smith, Bumm, Hanna, Parks and King.

Mr. Shoemaker, from the Committee on Law, presented a letter from Mr. Henry C. Carey, endorsing the views of the committee as contained in the recent report upon the subject of taxation. Referred to the Committee on Law.

Mr. McIlvain presented a resolution requesting the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to inform Councils what is needed to turn the difference in freight in favor of Philadelphia, and secure to the city permanent advantages, so far as the corporation is concerned, as suggested in the recent report of the directors. Referred to the Committee on Railroads.

Mr. Bumm presented a resolution requesting Congress to repeal the income tax as inquisitorial, unequal and oppressive, and the amount collected disproportionate with the cost of collection. Agreed to.

Mr. Downing submitted a resolution directing the Committee on Police to inquire and report upon the expediency of erecting a new police station in the Eighth district. Mr. Harkness presented a similar resolution in regard to a new station house at Tenth and Thompson. Both were referred to the Committee on Police.

The ordinance for the improvement of the meadow banks on the First, Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh wards ($50,000) was taken up.

A motion to indefinitely postpone was not agreed to—yeas 59, nays 19—and the bill passed finally.

Mr. McIlvain presented a resolution requesting the Commissioners of Public Buildings to submit to Councils the plans for the new buildings, with an estimate of their probable cost. Agreed to without debate and without a negative vote.

The ordinance from Common Council repealing section 22 of the ordinance creating a paid Fire Department (leasing houses) was concurred in; also, the resolution protesting against the passage by the Legislature of the act creating commissioners for the levying of personal taxes. Adjourned.

*Common Council.*—A petition was received from the Managers of the House of Refuge for permission to construct a bridge or passage-way over Poplar street, between Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth streets, in order to enable them to have a convenient mode of communication between the two departments of the Refuge buildings, said passage-way to be constructed at such a height above the grade of the street as will not interfere with the travel on Poplar street.

A communication was received from the Citizens' Association for the Improvement of the Streets and Roads of Philadelphia, calling the attention of Councils to the dangerous condition of the streets and crossings after the late snow storm.

Mr. Shane, Chairman of the Committee on Fire Department, presented an ordinance repealing the portion of an ordinance creating a paid Fire Department which prohibits the occupancy of fire companies' houses by any other organizations. Agreed to.

Mr. Wagner offered a resolution requesting the Legislature not to pass the bill creating William L. Dennis, Peter Armbruster, and R. J. C. Walker a board to assess personal property for the purposes of taxation in this city. The preamble to the resolution sets forth that the board would, under the act, perform the duties for five years without responsibility, and that the salaries alone would amount to over $30,000 each year. The resolution was agreed to.

The message of the Mayor relative to the improvement of League Island was read. The resolution of the Select Council creating a joint special committee to carry out the suggestions of the Mayor, etc., was concurred in. Messrs. Buzby, Mitchell, Devine, Calhoun, and Vandusen were appointed on behalf of this Chamber.

Mr. Glenn, chairman of the Police Committee, presented an ordinance authorizing the Mayor to enter into a contract with the Women's Branch of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, or other parties, to take up and kill all dogs unmuzzled running at large. Agreed to.

Mr. J. S. Allen, chairman of the Election Committee, presented a resolution dividing the Eighth election division of the Seventeenth ward, and creating an additional division, the Eleventh. Pending its consideration the Chamber adjourned for want of a quorum.

### Meeting of the Coal Interests.

Yesterday afternoon a meeting of coal operators, representatives of all the carrying companies, and iron manufacturers was held at the office of the Reading Railroad Company, Hon. Asa Packer in the chair. The following resolutions were adopted:—

I. That the Schuylkill region offer to the men of their district for the year 1871 the $2·50 basis as agreed upon in November last, sliding up and down at the rate of one per cent. advance and decline upon wages and contract work for every three cents per ton advance and decline in the price of coal at Port Carbon. Provided that the men shall not be paid at a higher rate than under this basis they would be entitled to when coal is $3 per ton at Port Carbon, until all the regions go to work.

II. That the Lehigh region offer to their men the following rates for the year 1871:—When coal is $5 on board at Elizabeth and Port Johnson, outside wages to be from $9 to $10·50, inside wages $11 to $12, miners' wages $14, and contract work 10 per cent. less than at the $5 basis of last year, with an advance and decline of 12½ per cent. on wages and contract work for every $1 advance and decline in the prices of coal at Elizabeth and Port Johnson. Provided that until all the region go to work no higher rate of wages or contract work shall be paid than the men would be entitled to receive upon this new basis, when coal is $6 per ton on board at Elizabeth or Port Johnson.

III. That the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad Company, and Pennsylvania Coal Company continue their present offer, with the right to so modify it, from time to time, as to make the wages paid by them as nearly equivalent as practicable to what may be, for the time being, paid in the Schuylkill and Lehigh regions.

IV. That any region may go to work, upon the above terms being accepted by their men, but that no region shall commence until the men of such region have accepted the said terms.

V. That we are united in opposing any interference by the workmen or their associations with the management and control of our works, and will insist upon the abandonment of their claims to such control.

## WRECKED IN NEW YORK HARBOR.

### An Inman Steamer Runs Down a Barge Laden with Silver Ore—One Man Drowned—$10,000 Loss by the Collision.

On Tuesday night at 9 o'clock, as the barge David Sturdevant, owned by the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, was being towed by the tug Atlas up the harbor, she was run into and completely wrecked by the City of Manchester, of the Inman line, which had cleared for Liverpool just before. The barge and tug were off the "reef" at the time of the accident.

The cargo of the barge was composed entirely of silver ore in bags, and when the steamer struck her in the side the force of the collision sent her clean over, and all the cargo which she had on board went to the bottom. The barge righted after the ore had all left her, and was towed up to Pier 1, where she now lies sunk and a perfect wreck. The cargo was valued at $30,000, and the vessel at $10,000. The saddest part of the affair is that the deck-hand, named Richard Fetherstone, a fine young fellow, who leaves a mother and two sisters who were dependent on him for support, was drowned. The captain, James Mack, only escaped similar fate by jumping into the bowsprit chains and clinging on like grim death. He was taken up by the crew of the City of Manchester, which stopped after the collision, and put on board the tugboat Atlas. The captain of the tugboat says that he saw the big steamer coming down on him, but could not get out of her way; he, however, blew his whistle four times, no notice of which was taken by the City of Manchester. The ocean steamer was going at full speed at the time, and the cargo on board the barge was of such a very heavy nature that it was perfectly impossible to get out of the way in time. The barge was coming from South Amboy, and going to the Cunard dock in Jersey City.—*N. Y. World, to-day.*

## A PRECIOUS VILLAIN.

### A Party by the Name of Johnson, who has Revelled in Crime all his Life—"The Most Thorough Scoundrel New York Can Produce."

John Johnson, the negro who murdered Henry Schlosson in December, 1866, and who was released from State Prison a few weeks ago, has again been arraigned in New York city, this time on the charge of burglary. Judge Dowling, in sentencing him, recounted the facts of the prisoner's previous career, which showed that he became a criminal in infancy. At the age of twelve he was discovered pocket-picking, and sent to the Reformatory for two years. On his release he took a higher grade in the profession, and was soon arrested for clubbing and robbing a gentleman in the street, but was released with only a reprimand. Within two months, however, he found himself sentenced to State Prison for five years on account of a burglary committed in East Twelfth street. He pretended to be a penitent, and after a short imprisonment was released, only to commit a murder. Judge Dowling said that he deeply regretted he was unable to impose a heavier penalty than that allowed by law. "You are the worst of the worst—the most thorough scoundrel New York can produce; no punishment that the law can inflict, not even the terror that would be struck into the soul of the ordinary culprit with the gallows before him, affects you in the slightest. You were sentenced to death for a most bloody offense—the worst crime recognized by the law—you were snatched from the halter and death by a miracle, and launched again into the light of hope, and a chance for repentance and a better life was afforded you; but you refuse all good, all that might tend to soften that brutal heart. I now send you to the penitentiary for six months, and impose a fine of $50, and you will stand committed until that amount be paid; while I will take care that during my term of office the fine shall not be remitted."


## PROPOSALS.

ARMY BUILDING, CORNER OF HOUSTON AND GREENE STREETS.
NEW YORK CITY, Feb. 2, 1871.

Proposals in Duplicate will be received by the undersigned until 12 M., SATURDAY, March 4, for the following Subsistence Stores:—

300 barrels of Prime Mess Pork, containing 200 pounds net, 1 iron-hoop on each end.
500 barrels of Flour, round hoops, full head-lined, and sealed bungs.
100 barrels of "E. F." Flour, round hoops, full head-lined, and sealed bungs.
15,000 pounds of Fine Salt, in barrels, full head-lined.
10,000 pounds of "Prime Med." Beans, in barrels, full head-lined.
26,000 pounds of Brown Sugar, in barrels, full head-lined.
5,000 pounds of Crushed Sugar, in barrels, full head lined.
5,000 pounds of Granulated Sugar, in barrels, full head-lined.
5,000 pounds of Cut Loaf Sugar, in barrels, full head lined.
5,000 pounds of Carolina Rice, in oak barrels, full head lined.
20,000 pounds of Green Rio Coffee, in oak barrels, full head lined.
5,000 pounds of Green Java Coffee, in mats, packed in gunnies, containing 3 mats each.
5,000 gallons of pure Cider Vinegar, in barrels, iron hooped.
20,000 pounds of family Soap, 2-pound bars, 80-pound boxes, net, strapped.
5,000 pounds of "Ada." Candles, 6's, full weights, 40-pound boxes, net, strapped.
1,000 pounds of Pure Ground Black Pepper, ¼-pound packages, in 25-pound boxes, strapped.
1,000 pounds of Breakfast Bacon, in 100-pound boxes, strapped.
1,000 pounds of Smoked Tongues, in 100-pound boxes, strapped.
1,000 pounds of Smoked Beef, in 100-pound boxes, strapped.
5,000 pounds of Sugar-cured Hams, packed in tierces.
1,000 gallons of Syrup, in ½ and whole barrels.
1,000 gallons of Molasses, in ½ and whole barrels.
1,000 dozen of Toilet Soaps, assorted.
600 boxes of Table Salt, in boxes containing 60 boxes each.
25 pounds of Cayenne Pepper, ground, in ¼-pound packages, packed in boxes of 25 pounds.
25 pounds of Cinnamon, ground, in ¼-pound packages, packed in boxes of 25 pounds.
25 pounds of Ginger, ground, in ¼-pound packages, packed in boxes of 25 pounds.
25 pounds of Allspice, ground, in ¼-pound packages, packed in boxes of 25 pounds.
100 pounds of Mustard, ground, in ¼-pound cans, packed in boxes of 12 pounds.
200 pounds of Yeast Powders, in ¼-pound cans, packed in boxes of 12 pounds.
50 kits of Mess Mackerel, containing 20 pounds, net.
250 boxes of Dessicated Codfish, 1-pound boxes packed 24 in a case.
100 boxes of Smoked Herring.
1,000 half-boxes of Sardines, in original cases.
1,000 pounds of Dried Peaches, in barrels full head lined.
1,000 pounds of Dried Appels, in barrels full head lined.
100 pounds of Nutmegs.
100 quarter boxes of Raisins, strapped 10 in a package.
100 half boxes of Raisins, strapped 10 in a package.
100 whole boxes of Raisins, strapped 10 in a package.
1,000 pounds of Dried Prunes, in 25-pound boxes.
240 cans of Fresh Salmon, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Fresh Oysters, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Spiced Oysters, in 2-pound cans.
600 cans of Tomatoes, in 2-pound cans.
600 cans of Green Corn, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Lima Beans, in 2 pound cans.
240 cans of Green Peas, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Lobsters, in 2-pound cans.
600 cans of Fresh Peaches, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Preserved Peaches, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Preserved Pineapples, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Preserved Damsons, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Fresh Pineapples, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Cranberry Sauce, in 2-pound cans.
240 bottles of Worcestershire Sauce, packed 12 in a case, imported "pints."
240 cans of Currant Jelly, 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Raspberry Jam, 2-pound cans.
2,400 cans of Condensed Milk, 1-pound cans, "Eagle" brand.
400 bottles of Assorted Pickles, consisting of English Chow-chow and Gherkins, and Domestic Cucumbers and Onions.
20 gross of Vanilla Extracts, 2 and 4-ounce vials.
20 gross of Lemon Extracts, 2 and 4-ounce vials.
406 pounds of Corn Starch, in 1-pound packages, 40-pound boxes.
720 pounds of Laundry Starch, in 1-pound packages, 36-pound boxes.
108 pounds Tapioca, in 1-pound packages, 25-pound boxes.
300 pounds of Chocolate, in 1-pound packages, 25 pounds each.
300 pounds of Vermicelli, in 1-pound packages, 25-pound boxes.
300 pounds of Maccaroni, in 1-pound packages, 25-pound boxes.
360 pounds of Carbonate Soda, in 1-pound packages, 36 pounds each.
250 pounds of Cream Tartar, in 1-pound packages, 25 pounds each.
3,000 pounds of Lard, in 5-pound caddies, packed 12 in a case.
100 pounds of Laundry Indigo, packed 15 pounds in a case.

The manner of making bids, requirements of bidders, the same as previous advertisements from this office. These stores are required for immediate shipment, and in quantities more or less at the option of the Government.

By order of Major W. W. BURNS,
2 7 tm 4† Chief C. S. Department of East.

ENGINEER OFFICE,
FIFTH LIGHTHOUSE DISTRICT,
BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 7, 1871.

TO IRON MANUFACTURERS.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, on forms furnished for the purpose by the Lighthouse Board, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on WEDNESDAY, March 8, 1871, FOR BUILDING TWO SCREW-PILE LIGHTHOUSES, one at BENONIS POINT, Choptank river, Md., in about eleven-feet water, and the other at LOVE POINT, head of Kent Island, mouth of Chester river, Md., in ten-feet water, according to the plans and specifications for the same, which can be had, together with such other needful information, on application to this office.

The Lighthouses will be built on wooden piles, surmounted by cast-iron sleeves, in a manner similar to certain other lighthouses in this district.

Proposals may be made for either or both Lighthouses, but the bids must state the price for each single structure.

Each bid must be accompanied by a written guarantee in the sum of one thousand dollars from two responsible parties, that in case the bid is accepted the bidder will within ten days thereafter enter into a contract on the terms of his bid. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Proposals will be endorsed "Proposals for Building Screw-pile Lighthouses at Benonis Point, Choptank river, Md., and Love Point, Kent Island, Chesapeake Bay, Md.," and addressed to the undersigned.

PETER C. HAINS,
Captain of Engineers,
2 9 26† Lighthouse Engineer, Fifth District.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—Sealed Proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Building an extension to a Public School-house in the Tenth Ward," will be received by the undersigned, at the Office, S. E. corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, until THURSDAY, February 23, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., for building an extension to a Public School-house, situate on Race street, below Fifteenth, in the Tenth ward, said extension to be built in accordance with the plans of L. H. Esler, Superintendent of School Buildings, to be seen at the office of the Board of Public Education.

No bids will be received unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solicitor that the provisions of an ordinance approved May 25, 1860, have been complied with.

The contract will be awarded only to known master builders.

By order of the Committee on Property.
H. W. HALLIWELL,
2 13,16,20,23 Secretary.

OFFICE POST QUARTERMASTER,
FORT MONROE, Va., Feb. 13, 1871.

Will be sold at public auction, at Fort Monroe, Va., on the 15th day of March, 1871, at ten (10) o'clock A. M., about eleven thousand two hundred and fifty (11,250) yards "T" RAILROAD IRON (worn), together with a number of FROGS and HALVES.

Property to be removed at expense of purchaser, within a reasonable time.

A deposit of ten (10) per cent. will be required upon acceptance of bid. Terms cash.

By order of the Secretary of War.
JAMES CURRY,
2 14tuthstm'51 Lieutenant and A. A. Q. M.

## PROPOSALS.

UNITED STATES MAILS.
PENNSYLVANIA.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 30, 1870.

PROPOSALS for conveying the Mails of the United States from July 1, 1871, to June 30, 1872, on the following routes in the State of Pennsylvania, will be received at the contract Office of the Department until 3 P. M. of March 1, 1871, to be decided by March 30 following:—

2565 From Butler, by North Oakland, Barnhart's Mills, Baldwin, and Brunt, to Lawrenceburg, 22 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Butler Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7·30 A. M.;
Arrive at Lawrenceburg by 4 P. M.;
Leave Lawrenceburg Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 7·30 A. M.;
Arrive at Butler by 4 P. M.

2610 From Liberty Corners, by Storr's Mills, to New Era, 11 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Liberty Corners Saturday at 8 A. M.;
Arrive at New Era by 12 M.;
Leave New Era Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Liberty Corners by 5 P. M.

2634 From Bedford to Downingsville (Imlertown P. O.), 6 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Bedford Tuesday and Friday at 3 P. M.;
Arrive at Imlertown by 5 P. M.;
Leave Imlertown Tuesday and Friday at 8 A. M.;
Arrive at Bedford by 10 A. M.

2635 From West Bingham, by Bingham Centre and Bingham, to Spring Mills (N. Y.), 7 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave West Bingham Tuesday and Saturday at 8 P. M.;
Arrive at Spring Mills by 5 P. M.;
Leave Spring Mills Tuesday and Saturday at 12 M.;
Arrive at West Bingham by 2 P. M.

2636 From Pottstown to Cedarville (no office), 2 miles and back, three times a week by a schedule satisfactory to the postmaster at Cedarville.

2637 From Oxford, by Mount Vernon, Colerain, Kirkwood, Forestdale, and Bartville, to Christiana, 18 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Oxford Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Christiana by 6 P. M.;
Leave Christiana Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Oxford by 12 M.
This route is supposed to be covered by existing service, and, if so, will not be let.

2638 From Horton's, by Rochester's Mills (no office), to Brady, 12 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Horton's Saturday at 8 A. M.;
Arrive at Brady by 11 A. M.;
Leave Brady Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Horton's by 4 P. M.
Proposals for more frequent service invited.

2639 From Osceola Mills, by Houtzdale and Madera, to Smith's Mills, 15 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Osceola Mills Tuesday and Saturday at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Smith's Mills by 12 M.;
Leave Smith's Mills Tuesday and Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Osceola Mills by 6 P. M.

2640 From Hanlin Station, by Eldersville (no office) and Independence, to Bethany (W. Va.), 16 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Hanlin station Saturday at 8 A. M.;
Arrive at Bethany by 12 M.;
Leave Bethany Saturday at 1 P. M.
Arrive at Hanlin Station by 5 P. M.
Proposals for more frequent service invited.

2641 From Troy Centre (no office) to Tryonville, 6 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Troy Centre Saturday at 10 A. M.;
Arrive at Tryonville by 12 M.;
Leave Tryonville Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Troy Centre by 3 P. M.
Proposals invited for service twice a week, on Wednesday and Saturday.

2642 From Flicksville (no office) to Penargil (no office).
Bidders will state distance and proposed schedule of arrivals and departure.

2643 From Coopersburg, by Lanark, Limeport, Stinesburg, and Zion Hill (no office), to Coopersburg, 18 miles, three times a week, equal to 9 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Coopersburg Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 12 M.
Arrive at Coopersburg by 6 P. M.

2644 From Dixon, by East Lemon (no office), to Pierceville, 6 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Dixon Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 7 A. M.
Arrive at Pierceville by 9 A. M.
Leave Pierceville Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 10 A. M.
Arrive at Dixon by 12 M.

2645 From Milroy to Sigierville (no office), 3 miles and back, three times a week, by a schedule satisfactory to the postmaster at Sigierville.

2646 From Sandy Lake, by North Sandy and French Creek, to Utica, 11 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Sandy Lake Tuesday and Saturday at 3 P. M.
Arrive at Utica by 6 P. M.;
Leave Utica Tuesday and Saturday at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Sandy Lake by 10 A. M.
Proposals for an additional weekly trip on Thursday invited.

2647 From Millerstown, by Coffman's (no office), Uhl's Store (no office), Barnes' Hotel (no office), and Miller's Store (no office), to McKee's Half Falls, 18 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Millerstown Saturday at 6 A. M.;
Arrive at McKee's Half Falls by 12 M.;
Leave McKee's Half Falls Saturday at 1 A. M.;
Arrive at Millerstown by 7 P. M.

2648 From Edge Hill Station (no office), by Fitzwatertown, Jarrettown, and Three Tons, to Prospectville, 8 miles and back, six times a week, by a schedule making close connections at Edge Hill Station with regular mail trains.

2649 From Newport, by Acker's Store (no office) and Montgomery's Ferry, to Liverpool, 15 miles—only that part of the route from Newport to Montgomery's Ferry will be let, 10 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Newport Saturday at 3 P. M.;
Arrive at Montgomery's Ferry by 6 P. M.;
Leave Montgomery's Ferry Saturday at 7·30 A. M.;
Arrive at Newport by 10·30 A. M.

2650 From Tobyhanna Mills to South Sterling, 8 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Tobyhanna Mills Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at South Sterling by 4 P. M.;
Leave South Sterling Saturday at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Tobyhanna Mills by 10 A. M.

2651 From North East, by Greenfield, to Wattsburg, 16 miles and back, once a week.
Leave North East Saturday at 2 P. M.;
Arrive at Wattsburg by 6 P. M.;
Leave Wattsburg Saturday at 6 A. M.;
Arrive at North East by 10 A. M.
Proposals for an additional trip on Tuesday invited.

2652 From Herrickville, by James Mittens (no office), and William Nesbits (no office), to Rummerfield Creek, 5 miles and back, three times a week, in close connection with railroad mail trains, by a schedule satisfactory to the postmasters.

2653 From Wyalusing, by Lime Hill, Ballebay (no office), and Camp School-house, to Herrick, 10 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Wyalusing Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 11·30 A. M.—or after arrival of mail train;
Arrive at Herrick by 2·30 P. M.;
Leave Herrick Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Wyalusing by 10 A. M.

2654 From Russell Hill to Keiserville (no office), 2½ miles and back, once a week, by a schedule satisfactory to the postmaster.

2655 From Phœnixville, by Pickering and West Pikeland, to Chester Springs, 7 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Phœnixville Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 12 M.;
Arrive at Chester Springs by 2 P. M.;
Leave Chester Springs Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 6·30 A. M.;
Arrive at Phœnixville by 8·30 A. M.

2656 From Cochransville to Londonderry, 2½ miles and back, three times a week, by a schedule satisfactory to the Postmaster at Londonderry.

2657 From Lanark to Allentown, 4 miles and back, three times a week, by a schedule satisfactory to the Postmaster at Lanark.

2658 From Trunkeyville to Fagundus Forest (no office), 1 mile and back, three times a week, by a schedule satisfactory to the Postmaster.

2659 From Carrolltown, by Nicktown and Kimmell's, to Pine Flats, 13 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Carrolltown Saturday at 8 A. M.;
Arrive at Pine Flats by 12 M.;
Leave Pine Flats Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Carrolltown by 5 P. M.

2660 From Central office, in Philadelphia, to the following named sub-offices, from October 1, 1871, to June 30, 1872, viz.: Somerton, Byberry, Holmesburg, Olney, Tacony, Bustleton, Fox Chase, Milestown, Oxford Church, Torresdale, Verree's Mill, and Wheat Sheaf, twice daily, except Sunday, in each direction, or oftener if required, by a schedule satisfactory to the postmaster at Philadelphia, and the whole service and means of transportation to be under his direction.
Rate per annum to be stated in bids.

2661 From Liberty, by Brittonwood (no office) and Steam Valley (no office), to Trout Run, 18 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Liberty Saturday at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Trout Run by 12 M.;
Leave Trout Run Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Trout Run by 6 P. M.
Proposals invited for more frequent service.

NOTES.

Proposals must be to carry the mail with "celerity, certainty, and security," using the terms of the law, and they must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, certified to as such by a postmaster or judge of a court of record.

No pay will be made for trips not performed, and for each of such omissions not satisfactorily explained three times the pay of the trip may be deducted. For arrivals so far behind time as to break connection with depending mails, and not sufficiently excused, one-fourth the compensation for the trip is subject to forfeiture. Fines will be imposed, unless the delinquency be satisfactorily explained, for neglecting to take the mail from or into a post-office; for suffering it to be injured, destroyed, robbed, or lost; and for refusing, after demand, to convey the mail as frequently as the contractor runs, or is concerned in running, vehicles on the route. The Postmaster-General may annul the contract for disobeying the post-office laws or the instructions of the Department. He may alter the schedule of departures and arrivals, and also order an increase of service by allowing therefor a *pro rata* increase on the contract pay. He may also curtail or discontinue the service in whole or in part, at a proportionate decrease of pay, allowing as full indemnity to the contractor one month's extra compensation on the amount of service dispensed with, and a *pro rata* compensation for the service retained and continued. Bids should be addressed to the "Second Assistant Postmaster-General," superscribed "Proposals, State of Pennsylvania," and sent by *mail*.

For forms of proposals, etc., and other information, see advertisement of October 31, 1867, and of this date, in pamphlet form, at the principal post offices. JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
1 9 eod tM1 Postmaster-General.

SALE OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AT AUCTION.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, Dec. 6, 1870.

Will be sold at public auction, at Galveston, Texas, on WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1871, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., EIGHTEEN FRAME BUILDINGS, the dimensions of which can be ascertained on application to Lieutenant W. O. Cory, Acting Assistant Quartermaster.

Terms cash, in United States currency.
2 10 t mar 1] JAMES A. EKIN,
Chief Quartermaster Department Texas.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. A.,
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 17, 1871.

Sealed Proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, March 17, 1871, for building a Brick or Stone Wall around the Richmond, Va., and Wilmington, N. C. National Cemeteries.

Forms for proposals, and specifications, furnished upon application to this office.

HENRY C. HODGES,
2 17 6t Major and Quartermaster, U. S. A.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
OMAHA, Nebraska, Feb. 1, 1871.

There will be sold at public auction, at Fort McPherson, Nebraska, on MONDAY, March 6, 1871, a lot of condemned Quartermaster's Stores, Grain, and Clothing; and at North Platte, Nebraska, on TUESDAY, March 7, 1871, 37 condemned cavalry horses.

Terms:—Cash in Government funds.

ALEX. J. PERRY,
Chief Quartermaster Dept. Platte,
2 10 tM 6 Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. A.

## DRY GOODS.

EYRE AND LANDELL,
ARCH STREET.

1871 EARLY SPRING. 1871

NEW SILKS.
NEW SHAWLS.
NEW PIQUETS.
NEW CHINTZES.
1 27 mws3mrp

MERCHANTS' FUND.

This institution was incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylania in 1854, its benign object being to furnish relief to indigent Merchants of the City of Philadelphia, especially such as are aged and infirm. The claims upon the Fund are so numerous that the appropriations for the relief of its beneficiaries are already in excess of the regular income, and it is with the hope of enlisting more general sympathy and aid in sustaining this excellent charity that the Managers make this appeal to our citizens. Contributions received by either of the undersigned. Life Membership, $50. Annual Membership, $5.

MANAGERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Thomas Robins, | John Mason, |
| William C. Ludwig, | William Cummings, |
| Arthur G. Coffin, | Wm. H. Bacon, |
| James C. Hand, | Edward L. Clarke, |
| Edmund A. Souder, | John Welsh, |
| Samuel E. Stokes, | Thomas C. Hand, |
| Benjamin Orne, | J. V. Williamson, |
| James B. McFarland, | A. J. Derbyshire, |
| Edward C. Knight, | John D. Taylor, |
| Richard Wood, | John H. Atwood. |

WILLIAM B. BACON, Treasurer,
2 23 † No. 317 WALNUT Street.

MERCHANTS' FUND.

A Merchant of this city, who has already given liberally of his means to this Association, has offered to contribute an additional sum of ten thousand dollars, provided the permanent fund reaches two hundred thousand dollars during the year 1871. Will not the benevolent, especially of our mercantile community, respond liberally and promptly to this proposition? The managers feel the importance of securing a large addition to the permanent fund, that they may be able to reply to the increasing demands upon the association. Relief is furnished to beneficiaries by an Executive Committee of Five Managers, who exercise discretion in the proper disposition of the funds, and *to whom only the names of the recipients are known.* Many of the beneficiaries of the Merchants' Fund are men of education and refinement, some of whom have been wealthy, and the majority accustomed to the luxuries and comforts of life, thus enabling them in their present distressed condition the more keenly to appreciate this noble charity. Contributions received by any member of the Board. Life Membership, $50. Annual Membership, $5.

By order of the Managers,
WILLIAM H. BACON, Treasurer.
2 23 eod tf1† No. 317 WALNUT Street.

## CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.

JAMES & HUBER.
No. 11 North SECOND Street,
Sign of the Golden Lamb,
Are now receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of
FANCY CASSIMERES
And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS, [3 28 mws
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

MUCILAGE.
The Cheapest and Best.

| | |
|---|---|
| Quarts, per dozen | $10·00 |
| Pints, " | 5·00 |
| 2 oz., " | 1·25 |
| Quarts, per bottle | 1·00 |
| Pints, " | 60 cents |
| 2 oz., " | 15 cents |

WM. H. HOSKINS,
Stationer and Steam-Power Printer,
No. 913 ARCH Street,
1 21 smwsp PHILADELPHIA.

## AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE—THIS (Friday) EVENING, Feb. 24, EDWIN ADAMS IN FOUR CHARACTERS.
FAREWELL BENEFIT OF
MR. EDWIN ADAMS,
who will appear for the first time in this city in his new and original play, by John Brougham, entitled
HONOR.
To conclude with BLACK-EYED SUSAN.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2 O'CLOCK.
THE MARBLE HEART.
SATURDAY NIGHT—A GREAT BILL.
MONDAY—Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS.

AMERICUS, THE WONDERFUL CHILD VIOLINIST, will appear in the Star Concerts, at CONCERT HALL, commencing next MONDAY, February 27. Admission, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 75 cents. Sale commences Friday. 2 23tf

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
E. L. DAVENPORT.....Lessee and Manager
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Feb. 24,
by special request, Massinger's Play of
A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS.
Sir Giles Overreach.....E. L. DAVENPORT
Supported by Mrs. E. L. Davenport, Charles R. Thorne, Jr., and
DAVENPORT'S STAR COMPANY.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY AT 2 O'CLOCK,
BLACK-EYED SUSAN
AND
DELICATE GROUND.
SATURDAY NIGHT—A GRAND BILL.
WILD OATS and THE ROBBERS.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE Begins ¼ to 8 o'clock.
TO-NIGHT (Friday) EVENING, Feb. 24,
BENEFIT OF STUART ROBSON.
FIVE GLORIOUS PIECES.
THE HYPOCRITE, CAMILLE,
JOHN WOPPS,
THE WANDERING MINSTREL,
and THE SPITFIRE.
ROBSON IN FIVE CHARACTERS.
SATURDAY—ROBSON'S LAST NIGHT.
MONDAY—THE CHARMING LOTTA.

AMERICAN MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE
Northwest corner of NINTH and ARCH Streets.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.
100,000 CURIOSITIES
From all parts of the World.
THIRTY CAGES OF WILD ANIMALS.
The Splendid Dramatic Company appearing in the Lecture Room every Evening at 8 o'clock, and Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 2 o'clock.
Admission to all the Attractions, 25 cents. 19 12 tf

AMERICUS, THE WONDERFUL CHILD VIOLINIST, will appear in the Star Concerts at CONCERT HALL, commencing next MONDAY, February 27. Admission, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 75 cents. Sale commences Friday. 2 23tf

FOX'S NEW AMERICAN THEATRE, CHESNUT Street, above Tenth,
AMUSEMENTS OF ALL NATIONS.
EVERY EVENING
And SATURDAY MATINEE.
GREAT CONGRESS OF STARS.
Comprising the best artists in the country, who appear in Grand Ballets, Dutch Comedy, Local Sketches, Minstrelsy, Ethiopian Acts, Farce, Comic Vocalism, Pantomime, etc.

# Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

*The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.*

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1871.


☞ THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, from its original establishment, has been in the receipt of telegraphic news from the New York Associated Press, which consists of the *Tribune, Times, Herald, World, Sun, Journal of Commerce, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser*, and *Evening Express*. The success which has attended our enterprise is, in itself, a sufficient evidence of the freshness, fullness, and reliability of the news which we have received from this source. Last March we entered into a special contract by which THE EVENING TELEGRAPH has the *exclusive* use of the news furnished in the afternoon by the Associated Press to its own members, the *North American, Inquirer, Ledger, Press, Age, Record*, and *German Democrat*, of this city, and the leading journals of the **East, North,** West and South; and hereafter THE TELEGRAPH will be the *only evening paper published in this city* in which the **afternoon** despatches of the Associated Press will appear.

☞ The earliest regular edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1½ o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2½, 3½, and 4½. Whenever there is important news of the progress of the European war, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

### *RELIEF FOR THE EUROPEAN SUFFERERS.*

THE thousands of suffering people whose homes have been desolated and whose means of subsistence have been destroyed by the fearful conflict that has been raging in France for the past six months, have claims upon the practical sympathies of a rich and prosperous nation such as ours is which cannot be ignored. We live so near the time of a great war which brought desolation to a multitude of homes in our own land, that we can well understand what war really is; and it needs no argument to prove that—so far as the conflict between France and Germany is concerned, at least—the greatest sufferers are those who are the least responsible for the causes which produced them. Some of the fairest portions of France have been overrun by contending armies, the homes of the peasants have been destroyed, their farms and vineyards laid waste, and now the probable approach of peace finds a multitude of men, women, and children without shelter and without food, or the means of obtaining it. The winter has been one of great severity, and the sufferings of these poor people must be incalculable; and although the best that other nations can do to help them will go but a small way towards repairing their losses, or placing them in positions of even partial comfort, still something can be done to relieve their immediate wants. Anything that is done must be done at once, and we sincerely hope that the citizens of Philadelphia, who have never before been behindhand in a good work like this, will endeavor to rival those of New York, Boston, and other places in the extent and value of their contributions.

A vessel has been furnished by the Government, and this city has been designated as one of the places at which she will stop to receive goods and provisions. The Pennsylvania Central and the Camden and Amboy Railroads have generously offered to give free transportation to goods consigned for the benefit of the sufferers by the war in Europe to the Relief Committee in this city, and not only our citizens but the entire people of the State shou'd give freely of their abundance to relieve the bitter distress that has been caused by the war. This is a matter that is not in the remotest degree connected with politics, and those who are able to give should not allow their sympathies on one side or the other to interfere with their generous impulses. Both in New York and Boston much enthusiasm has been manifested on this subject, and the contributions made have been most generous. Philadelphia certainly will not be behind her sister cities in such a good work as this.

### *LEAGUE ISLAND.*

THE message sent by Mayor Fox to City Councils yesterday, complaining of the dilatory action of the National Government in regard to League Island, should command national as well as municipal attention. It is amazing that Philadelphia should be treated with so little courtesy and attention by Congress, and that such a niggardly spirit should uniformly be displayed when appropriations in which she is interested come up for consideration. By a hard fight the magnificent sum of $40,000 has been secured for the completion of the Appraiser's Stores in this city, in a bill which grants $500,000 to a New York post office that is to cost nearly $4,000,000, and $500,000 to a Boston post office, but to us not a single penny is appropriated to the improvement of League Island or to the removal of the Navy Yard from its present location. The Mayor has ably shown that the dilatory policy inflicts a double wrong upon Philadelphia. It breaks the implied contract under which the Government received as a free gift the best naval site in the world, and arrests the course of municipal improvement alike in League Island and in the region of the existing Navy Yard. The aggravation of this wrong is increased by the fact that it would cost the nation little or nothing to right it, and to take proper care of its own interests while guarding ours; for the money that would accrue from a sale of the old Navy Yard would go far to fit up the new one. If navy yards of any description are to be maintained, no more appropriate and useful place for such establishments than League Island could be obtained. It would answer all requirements, and especially those arising from the substitution of iron steamships for modern sailing vessels; and it would, at the same time, afford splendid facilities for the establishment of a school of naval engineering, where the future engineers of the navy could be properly instructed in their arduous duties. At League Island the veteran iron-clads can be safely harbored; new vessels can be built speedily and economically; facilities can be provided for creating at short notice, whenever a great exigency arises, a formidable fleet; and engineers could be carefully taught all that appertains to the construction and safe running of Government vessels of war. Under this system the country would not be obliged to tremble for the safety of its steamers every time they ventured out of sight of land.

### *THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.*

WE are not surprised to learn that the bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company are being sold with great rapidity in many sections of the country. The eastern portion of the road passes through the most vigorous and productive of the new States. Among all the marvels of American development, nothing equals the rapidity with which the wilds of Minnesota have been converted into flourishing wheat farms. A district which a few years ago was a howling wilderness is to-day outstripping all the old agricultural States in the amount of its wheat crop and in the ease and certainty with which the farmer can secure remunerative returns. That the western portions of this line are also extremely promising is proved alike by the prosperity of the Northern States and Territories on the Pacific coast and the rapidity of the mineral and agricultural development of Idaho and Montana. A road passing through this region, which is backed up by a land grant of enormous magnitude, which is now fairly under way, and which is under the financial and mechanical management of the ablest financiers and railroad men in this country, must succeed. For such an enterprise there is, literally, no such word as fail; and as every step of its progress opens at once new homes for pioneers and new sources of supply for consumers of agricultural and mineral products, we can only look upon the Congressional wit who vainly strives to impede its course as a weak imitator of the bull that tried to butt a locomotive off the track.

### *THE DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF LAWYERS.*

A MEMBER of the New York bar, by the name of Orson A. House, has lately got himself into serious difficulty by the manner in which he has conducted the business of procuring divorces for parties who are dissatisfied with their marital relations. House made a specialty of divorce cases, and advertised extensively that he would procure the separation of discontented husbands and wives at low rates, and on the principle of "satisfaction guaranteed" or no payment. The theory of House appears to have been that it was his duty to win a case, no matter what means he adepted to do it, and the cause of his present troubles is in the fact that he considered perjury, both on his own part and on that of his paid witnesses, a perfectly legitimate weapon in his legal armory. The misery that can be caused by a scamp of this kind can scarcely be estimated, and yet House, the "people's divorce lawyer," only carried to its extreme a theory that appears to be extensively acted upon in the legal profession. A far more distinguished member of the New York bar than House, has lately appeared before the public as a defender of the principle that a lawyer is not merely employed to defend the legal rights of his client, but that it is both his privilege and duty to gain his cause by any possible means, whether it is just or not. This in plain language is the principle enunciated by David Dudley Field, Esq., in his endeavors to defend himself from the charges brought against him of having aided the corrupt practices of Fisk, Jr., and the New York Tammany ring, by means other than those a lawyer governed by any of the rules of integrity which are held in other professions would adopt. More significant even than this is the fact that a champion for the peculiar line of tactics advocated by Field and House appears in the person of an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of this State, a gentleman justly celebrated for his legal attainments, and who has had the reputation hitherto of being, to a reasonable extent at least, governed by conscientious motives. That other lawyers who occupy seats upon the bench incline to the same opinions was shown in this city a few weeks ago, when a young practitioner, who was charged with a particularly gross attempt to defeat the ends of justice by threatening witnesses in private and otherwise endeavoring to prevent their attendance, was almost apologized to by one of the Quarter Sessions Judges for the slight inconvenience to which he had been put, after an examination which if it proved anything, proved that he was guilty of the charge made against him.

That there are numerous members of the bar who have a higher regard for the honor and dignity of an honorable profession than the examples above mentioned would seem to indicate is certain, and it must be apparent to these gentlemen that the time has arrived when some action is needed on the part of the respectable members of the legal profession to check a spirit of corruption which certainly tends to destroy their influence. If the David Dudley Field and Sharswood theory of legal responsibilities is once admitted, the legal profession will become the scourge of society, and lawyers nothing more than the aiders and abettors of criminals of every description. Too many of them are so now, but happily the individuals who prosecute their infamous trade, under the appropriate name of "Quarter Sessions shysters," have no standing among respectable men either in the legal profession or out of it. But if the ideas of Judge Sharswood with regard to the responsibilities and duties of lawyers are sound, why should not the "shysters," who live on the misery of the wretches who fall into the clutches of the law for all manner of petty offenses, be as well entitled to the honored name of gentlemen as those practitioners who believe that society has some claims on them which are superior to those of their clients? The members of the bar and the students of law of Baltimore recently adopted means to elevate the standard of legal requirements, and to discountenance all conduct in the profession which shall tend to degrade it from its honorable character and to make it the resort of unscrupulous practitioners rather than of high-toned and honorable gentlemen. The influences which this action of the Baltimore bar is intended to counteract are at work in this city, and it is plainly the duty of those lawyers who have characters, to lose to make their influence, both as citizens and members of the bar, felt more strongly than it is at present in favor of justice, honor, and morality as rules of action for the government of the legal profession.

## THE SUFFERING IN FRANCE.

**The Supply to Land at Once—Chicago's Gift—Additional Subscriptions.**

Yesterday morning the work of refitting the relief ship Supply at the Brooklyn Navy Yard was completed, and the ship hauled out to a pier to receive her stores. The alterations made include the removal of the bulkheads, by which much additional room is gained, so that now her stowage capacity is equal, it is estimated, to about 4000 barrels.

She will carry a crew of eighty-three men besides the officers. Comfortable quarters have been provided for the officers and those who may be sent by the Chamber of Commerce Committee to superintend the distribution of food. The work of taking in the ship's supplies will be completed to-day, and to-morrow morning everything will be in readiness to load the relief stores for France. These, it is understood, will consist of flour, beef, beans, peas, etc.

Messrs. Charles H. Marshall, Charles Lanier, and Anson Phelps Stokes, the chairman, treasurer, and secretary respectively of the Chamber of Commerce committee, yesterday afternoon proceeded to the New York Produce Exchange and purchased twenty-five hundred barrels of flour, which, with the goods now in the storage warehouse stores, will be loaded on the Supply as far as she may be able to carry them, after which a second vessel, either furnished by the Government or chartered, will be provided. The Supply will be loaded with all possible despatch, and, it is believed, she will be able to sail on Wednesday next or possibly sooner.

It is probable that the distribution of the food will be supervised by at least two members of the committee co-operating with the London Relief committee, who also represent the New York Chamber of Commerce. The names of these agents are Benjamin Moran, J. S. Morgan, Hugh McCulloch, and Russell Sturgis.

Mr. James H. Bowen, representing the Executive Committee of the Chicago Producers' French Aid Organization, waited upon the New York committee and notified them that Chicago would send at once two thousand barrels of flour as her present quota of aid for the sufferers. Among the other contributions received were one hundred and fifty barrels of flour by the Harlem Railroad, from D. C. Brainard, "actiug deacon of one family," Mount Lebanon.

Total amount received by the Chamber of Commerce Committee, $90,530·44; by Produce Exchange Committee, $15,045; grand total, $105,575·44.

## NOTICES.


GOOD ALL-WOOL CLOTHING,
GOOD ALL-WOOL CLOTHING,
FOR MEN AND BOYS.
SPLENDIDLY MADE OVERCOATS,
SPLENDIDLY MADE OVERCOATS,
AT WANAMAKER & BROWN'S,
BEAUTIFUL STYLISH SUITS,
BEAUTIFUL STYLISH SUITS,
OAK HALL.
EVERYTHING NEEDED IN THE WARDROBE OF ANY GENTLEMAN.
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN AMERICA,
WANAMAKER & BROWN'S
OAK HALL,
S. E. COR. SIXTH AND MARKET STS.

FINANCIAL.

DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign Bankers,
DRAWS EXCHANGE ON LONDON AND PRINCIPAL CITIES OF EUROPE.
DEALERS IN
Government and Railroad Securities,
*Drexel, Winthrop & Co.*, No. 18 Wall Street, New York. | *Drexel, Harjes & Co.*, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris.

TO RENT.

ROOMS FOR GENTS—WITH OR WITHOUT Board. Dinner at 6. No. 122 N. ELEVENTH Street. 1t*

FOR RENT.—THE BANKING OFFICE, 2 24 2t* No. 142 S. THIRD Street.

THEO. LEONHARDT & CO.,
Engraving and Steam Lithographic
PRINTING ROOMS,
Nos. 612 and 614 CHESNUT Street,
2 22wfm 3mrp DEMOCRAT BUILDING.

CLOTHING.

FAR BEYOND COMPETITION.
ROCKHILL & WILSON.
RICHER FABRICS,
BETTER GOODS,
MORE TASTEFUL STYLES,
BETTER WORKMANSHIP,
CHOICER SELECTIONS,
NEATER FITS,
FINER TRIMMINGS,
LOWER PRICES,
Than Anywhere Else.
The Winter stock of the
Great Brown Hall
Is Going! Going!
Going! Going
CHEAP! CHEAP! CHEAPER THAN EVER!
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
GREAT BROWN HALL.
603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

HABILLEMENTS
No. 824 CHESTNUT ST.
CHARLES STOKES & CO.
UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL
PHILADELPHIA: PA.
1871. SPRING. 1871.
OUR NEW STOCK
Is now rapidly coming in,
And is replete
With striking beauties of
Design and Color,
Every desirable style of goods
In the market
Being represented liberally
In our
ASSORTMENT.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

HOLIDAY GOODS.
Spring Horses,
Rocking Horses,
Children's Carriages.
BOYS' SLEDS, WAGONS,
VELOCIPEDES, Etc. Etc.
H. J. SHILL,
Factory, No. 226 DOCK Street,
1 29 4p BELOW EXCHANGE.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

FOR
LOOKING-GLASSES,
RELIABLE AND CHEAP.
JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

THE FIRM OF HARBERT, DAVIS & CO., Lumber Merchants, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, JOHN C. DAVIS, the senior partner, withdrawing. The business will be settled by the remaining partners, at their office, TWENTY-THIRD Street, below Locust.
CHARLES HARBERT,
JOHN C. DAVIS,
GEORGE RUSSELL,
ISAAC D. HARBERT.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23, 1871. 2 24 4t*

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm name of HARBERT, RUSSELL & COMPANY, and will continue the lumber business at the old stand, TWENTY-THIRD and LOCUST Streets,
CHARLES HARBERT,
GEORGE RUSSELL,
ISAAC D. HARBERT.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23, 1871. 2 24 4t*

THE NOTE-BROKERAGE BUSINESS OF E. L. MOSS, deceased, will be continued by
JOHN MOSS, JR.,
2 24fmw6t No. 206 WALNUT Street.

PH. J. LAUBER,
Nos. 24 and 26 SOUTH FIFTH STREET
Importer of Rhine Wines.
RESTAURANT A LA CARTE.
EXCELLENT
Milwaukee Beer.
2 23 3t

MILLINERY.

MRS. R. DILLON
NOS. 323 AND 321 SOUTH STREET,
FANCY AND MOURNING MILLINERY, CRAPE VEILS.
Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Felt, Gimp, Hair, Satin, Silk, Straw and Velvets, Hats and Bonnets, French Flowers, Hat and Bonnet Frames, Capes, Laces, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Sashes, Ornaments and all kinds of Millinery Goods. 1 4

SNOWDON & RAU'S COAL DEPOT, CORNER S. DILLWYN and WILLOW Streets.—Lehigh and Schuylkill COAL, prepared expressly for family use at the lowest cash prices. 1 13

GROCERIES, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1805.
C. Newbold's Extra Fine Jersey Hams
N. Stokes' " " " "
These are considered by connoisseurs the FINEST HAMS sold in the Philadelphia market. We are now taking orders for their delivery in the month of March.
We have also on hand our
MARYLAND SUGAR CURED HAMS,
S. DAVIS, JR., " " "
ST. LOUIS " " "
And other well-known brands, to which we invite the attention of buyers. All of them warranted to give satisfaction or no sale.
CRIPPEN & MADDOCK,
Dealers and Importers in Fine Teas and Groceries of every description,
No. 115 S. THIRD Street,
2 21 fmt4p Below Chesnut.

EDUCATIONAL.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.,
Comprises the following Departments:—
Harvard College, the University Lectures, Divinity School, Law School, Medical School, Dental School, Lawrence Scientific School, School of Mining and Practical Geology, Bussey Institution (a School of Agriculture and Horticulture), Botanic Garden, Astronomical Observatory, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Peabody Museum of Archæology, Episcopal Theological School.
The next academic year begins on September 28, 1871.
The first examination for admission to Harvard College will begin June 19, at 8 A. M. The second examination for admission to Harvard College, and the examinations for admission to the Scientific and Mining Schools, will begin September 28. The requisites for admission to the College have been changed this year. There is now a mathematical alternative for a portion of the classics. A circular describing the new requisites and recent examination papers will be mailed on application.
UNIVERSITY LECTURES.—Thirty-three courses in 1870-71, of which twenty begin in the week February 12-19. These lectures are intended for graduates of colleges, teachers, and other competent adults (men or women). A circular describing them will be mailed on application.
THE LAW SCHOOL has been reorganized this year. It has seven instructors, and a library of 16,000 volumes. A circular explains the new course of study, the requisites for the degree, and the cost of attending the school. The second half of the year begins February 13.
For catalogues, circulars, or information, address
J. W. HARRIS,
2 6 3m Secretary.

WASHINGTON COLLEGE,
VIRGINIA,
GENERAL G. W. CUSTIS LEE, PRESIDENT,
WITH FOURTEEN PROFESSORS.
The Spring Term of the present season begins on the
FIRST OF FEBRUARY.
The rearrangement of classes then made enables students to enter the several schools with advantage. Students entering at this time pay only half fees.
All the ACADEMIC SCHOOLS of the College, as well as the Professional Schools of LAW and ENGINEERING, are in full operation.
For further information, address
WILLIAM DOLD,
Clerk of Faculty, Lexington, Va.
January 1, 1871. 1 17 6w

EDGEHILL SCHOOL
MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.,
Four Miles from Philadelphia.
The session commenced MONDAY, January 9, 1871.
For circulars apply to
3 21 1y Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass. Long and widely-known for superior facilities and rare beauty of location. Board and English tuition, $150 for half year, commencing February 23. Special terms to clerical patrons and teachers.
2 15 1m* Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S ACADEMY,
ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS,
A Primary, Preparatory, and Finishing School. Address Principal, No. 108 S. TENTH St. 2 11 1m

YOUNG MEN AND BOYS' ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, No. 1508 MT. VERNON Street, Rev. JAMES G. SHINN, A. M., Principal. 12 31 smtu2m

PIANOS.

Steinway & Sons'
Grand Square and Upright Pianos.
Special attention is called to their new
Patent Upright Pianos,
With Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Metal Frame Action, etc., which are matchless in Tone and Touch, and unrivalled in durability.
CHARLES BLASIUS,
WAREROOMS,
No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET,
2 13 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.
GEO. STECK & CO.'S, BRADBURY'S, HAINES' BROS', } PIANOS,
AND
MASON AND HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.
GOULD & FISCHER,
No. 923 CHESNUT Street.
J. E. GOULD. No. 1018 ARCH Street.
WM. G. FISCHER. 1 17 tf4p

ALBRECHT,
RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square Pianofortes, recommend their stock of first-class instruments. Every instrument is warranted and prices moderate.
3 4t WAREROOM, No. 610 ARCH Street.

OPTICIANS.

SPECTACLES.
MICROSCOPES, TELESCOPES, THERMOMETERS, MATHEMATICAL, SURVEYING, PHILOSOPHICAL AND DRAWING INSTRUMENTS
AT REDUCED PRICES.
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
7 30 mwf(4p) No. 924 CHESNUT Street, Philada.

MARBLE WORKS.

H. S. TARR & SON'S
MANUFACTORY OF
Carved and Ornamental Marble Work,
GREEN Street, above Seventh,
1 30 3m PHILADELPHIA.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE
WHEELER & WILSON
SEWING MACHINE,
For Sale on Easy Terms.
NO. 914 CHESNUT STREET,
4 mwf PHILADELPHIA.

CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC.

$200,000
WORTH OF
CHINA, GLASS and EARTHENWARE
TO BE CLOSED OUT, REGARDLESS OF COST.
Gay's China Palace,
No. 1012 CHESNUT STREET,
Are obliged to close out their immense stock, in consequence of the building they occupy having been sold. The entire stock must be closed out by the 1st of April, as they are obliged to vacate the premises by that time. Below we quote prices of a few leading staple goods. Fancy goods are at a still greater discount from former prices.

| | |
|---|---|
| White French China Dining Sets, 127 pieces | $18 00 |
| White French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces | 5 75 |
| White French China Tea Sets, 46 pieces | 6 75 |
| Stone China Dining Sets, 98 pieces | 7 75 |
| Stone China Tea Sets (cups with handles) 44 pc | 2 50 |
| Stone China Tea Sets (cups with handles) 46 pc | 3 50 |
| Stone China Cups and Saucers, per set 12 pieces | 50 |
| Stone China Dining Plates, per dozen | 60 |
| Table Tumblers, per dozen | 50 |
| Table Goblets, per dozen | 75 |
| Glass Tea Sets (4 articles) | 40 |
| Bohemian Cologne Sets, 2 Bottles and Puff Box | 90 |
| Bohemian Liquor Sets, 6 Glasses, Waiter and Bottle | 90 |

An endless variety of Fancy Goods, at an immense reduction from former prices.
36 casks of Parian Marble, Leek and Majolica Ware, all new designs, just landed from steamer Helvetia, will be included in the sale.
Goods to go out of the city will be packed and delivered to transportation office free of charge, and insured against breakage to destination.
SHOW ROOMS OPEN TILL 9 O'CLOCK AT NIGHT.
STORE FIXTURES FOR SALE. 2 18 10t

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

MARVIN'S SAFES.
The Best Quality!
The Lowest Prices!
The Largest Assortment!
Fire-proof. Burglar-proof.
MARVIN'S CHROME IRON
SPHERICAL
Burglar Safe
Will resist all BURGLAR'S IMPLEMENTS for any length of time. Please send for catalogue.
MARVIN & CO.,
No. 721 CHESNUT Street,
(MASONIC HALL,) PHILADELPHIA.
265 Broadway, N. Y. 168 Bank st., Cleveland, Ohio.
A number of Second-hand Safes, of different makes and sizes, for sale VERY LOW.
Safes, Machinery, etc., moved and hoisted promptly and carefully, at reasonable rates. 10 7 fmw6m

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.

SECURITY FROM LOSS BY BURGLARY ROBBERY, FIRE, OR ACCIDENT.
The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company
OF PHILADELPHIA
IN THEIR
New Marble Fire-proof Building,
Nos. 329-331 CHESNUT Street.
Capital subscribed, $1,000,000; paid, $500,000.
COUPON BONDS, STOCKS, SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, COIN, DEEDS, and VALUABLES of every description received for safe-keeping, under guarantee, at very moderate rates.
The Company also rent SAFES INSIDE THEIR BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, at prices varying from $15 to $75 a year, according to size. An extra size for Corporations and Bankers. Rooms and desks adjoining vaults provided for Safe Renters.
DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED ON INTEREST at three per cent., payable by check, without notice, and at four per cent., payable by check, on ten days' notice.
TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT furnished available in all parts of Europe.
INCOME COLLECTED and remitted for one per cent.
The Company act as EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, and GUARDIANS, and RECEIVE and EXECUTE TRUSTS of every description, from the Courts, Corporations, and Individuals.
N. B. BROWNE, President.
C. H. CLARK, Vice-President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.
DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| N. B. Browne, | Alexander Henry, |
| Clarence H. Clark, | Stephen A. Caldwell, |
| John Welsh, | George F. Tyler, |
| Charles Macalester, | Henry C. Gibson, |
| Edward W. Clark, | J. Gillingham Fell. |
| Henry Pratt McKean. | (5 13 fmw) |

THE PHILADELPHIA TRUST, SAFE DEPOSIT AND INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE AND BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS IN THE PHILADELPHIA BANK BUILDING, No. 421 CHESNUT STREET.
CAPITAL, $500,000.
FOR SAFE-KEEPING of GOVERNMENT BONDS and other SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, JEWELRY, and other VALUABLES, under special guarantee, at the lowest rates.
The Company also offer for Rent, at rates varying from $15 to $75 per annum, the renter holding the key, SMALL SAFES IN THE BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, affording absolute SECURITY against FIRE, THEFT, BURGLARY, and ACCIDENT.
All fiduciary obligations, such as TRUSTS, GUARDIANSHIPS, EXECUTORSHIPS, etc., will be undertaken and faithfully discharged.
*All trust investments are kept separate and apart from the Company's assets.*
Circulars, giving full details, forwarded on application.
DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Thomas Robins, | Benjamin B Comegys, |
| Lewis R. Ashhurst, | Augustus Heaton, |
| J. Livingston Erringer, | F. Ratcliffe Starr, |
| R. P. McCullagh, | Daniel Haddock, Jr., |
| Edwin M. Lewis, | Edward Y. Townsend, |
| James L. Claghorn, | John D. Taylor, |
| Hon. William A. Porter. | |

OFFICERS.
President—LEWIS R. ASHHURST.
Vice-President—J. LIVINGSTON ERRINGER.
Secretary—R. P. McCULLAGH.
Treasurer—WM. L. DUBOIS. 2 8fmw1

HATS.

WILLIAM H. OAKFORD,
HATTER,
No. 913 CHESNUT STREET.
Patronage respectfully solicit 2 8 fmw1t

# FOURTH EDITION

## LATER FROM EUROPE.

## PEACE AT LAST.

## THE TREATY SIGNED

## 320,000,000 Thalers Indemnity.

## ALSACE AND LORRAINE CEDED.

## Germans Not to Enter Paris.

## Emperor to Leave at Once for Berlin

## Proceedings of Congress.

## The Enforcement Bill.

### *FROM EUROPE.*

**The Treaty of Peace Signed.**

LONDON, Feb. 24—4·30 P. M.—The *Standard* has a special despatch from Versailles which announces that the treaty of peace was signed to-day by Thiers and Bismarck. Some of the details are yet unarranged, but all will be finally settled to-morrow. France pays to Germany 320,000,000 thalers. Alsace and Lorraine, including Metz and Nancy, are ceded, and the German army will not enter Paris. The Emperor William leaves on Monday for Berlin.

### *FROM WASHINGTON.*

**The Pacific Railroad and the Government.**

*Despatch to the Associated Press.*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The Judiciary Committee, through Senator Carpenter, reported on the subject of the relations of the Government to the Pacific Railroads. Two questions were considered by the committee:—First. Had the Government the right to retain the whole compensation for services by the railroad, and apply the same to the payment of the bonds and interest under existing law, in conformity with the opinion of the Attorney-General? Second. If not, is the interest upon said bonds due from the companies, and are they bound, under existing laws, to pay it semi-annually, as maintained by the Attorney-General?

On both these questions the opinion of the committee is adverse to that of the Attorney-General, and maintains the position taken by the companies, viz., that the United States are bound to pay one-half the services in money, and can only apply the other half on the bonds, and that the companies are only bound to the performance of the Government service where required, and beyond the performance of such service are not bound to repay the interest until the maturity of the bonds.

It is understood that all the committee concur in the report, except Mr. Edmunds.

The report of Senator Stewart is from the Committee on Pacific Railroads. It recommends no legislation, but expresses the opinion that the advantages are so great that the Government will send freight over said road as far as practicable to do so.

**A Petition from Miners**

of Colfax county, New Mexico, has been presented in Congress by Mr. Julian, praying to have the right of the so-called "Maxwell Land, Grant and Railroad Company," to an immense tract of mineral country known as the Moreno mines, investigated, and the lines of the grant defined by an authorized Government survey. This is another Mexican grant, in which the miners are contesting their claim in opposition to an English company of capitalists who are endeavoring to appropriate an immensely rich mineral region to itself.

**The Enforcement Bill.**

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

The Senate has taken up the enforcement bill, and a majority has agreed to sit it out until a vote is reached, if it takes all night and all day to-morrow. The Democrats are determined to resist the bill at every stage, and by all means in their power. Four or five of them are prepared to talk against time, and it is now a question of physical endurance. The Democrats charge that the object of the Republicans in hurrying this bill up at this late stage of the session is to defeat several appropriation bills and throw them over to next Congress.

They charge that the President having discovered that the San Domingo commissioners cannot return before the middle of April, he is anxious to have a session of two or three months of a new Congress so as to get action on the report of the commission. The defeat of the appropriation bills the Democrats assert will afford a pretext for a long session.

The House is engaged on the last of the appropriation bills, and will probably finish it to-day. The members of the Committee on Appropriations of the House conceded the fact that two or three bills will fall in the Senate.

### *FROM NEW YORK.*

**Damages in the New Hamburg Disaster.**

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—The *Express* says C. Vanderbilt is paying damages in certain cases for losses incurred on the railway at the New Hamburg disaster. We hear of five hundred dollars in one case.

### *FROM BALTIMORE.*

**Visiting Fenians.**

BALTIMORE, Feb. 24.—Ten of the Fenian exiles, among them General Bourke, Dr. Power, and Captain John McClure, now visiting this city, were formally received by both branches of the City Council last evening. The Council gives them a banquet this afternoon at Barnum's Hotel.

## CONGRESS.

**FORTY-FIRST TERM—THIRD SESSION.**

**Senate.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The credentials of William Windom as Senator from Minnesota for six years from March 4 next were presented by the Vice-President, and laid on the table.

Mr. Stewart, from the Committee on the Pacific Railroads, reported upon the question of transportation of Government freights on the Pacific Railroad, recommending that the interests of the Government would be subserved by transporting all the freights overland, instead of via Panama, and that by retaining 50 per cent. the semi-annual interest would be provided for. The report of the committee, in writing, was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Carpenter, from the Judiciary Committee, in response to the resolutions of the Senate in regard to the retention by the Government of more than fifty per cent. of the transportation over the Pacific Railroad, submitted a written report adverse to the opinion of the Attorney-General, and claimed that under the provisions of the existing law the Government has not the right to retain more than fifty per cent. of the amount.

The report was then ordered to be printed.

Mr. Trumbull, from the Judiciary Committee, reported favorably the bill repealing the test oath, and asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the President's message on the subject. So ordered.

The Senate concurred on the motion of Mr. Chandler, in the House amendment to the Senate bill to secure better protection to passengers on steamboats.

The bill relating to bridges across the Mississippi river was considered and passed.

Mr. Howard called up the Texas Pacific Railroad bill, and moved for the appointment of a committee of conference on the subject.

Mr. Warner moved to concur in the House amendments.

Mr. Pomeroy favored the recommittal of the bill to the Committee on Pacific Railroads.

Mr. Blair said if the bill passed as it came from the House it would be only another Northern line of road. It was to make another great trunk line ending at the North and not at the South, having a Northern gauge, and from which all Southern branches had been designedly cut off. If there was any one thing to which this Congress was pledged it was to give the South a Southern road, but this bill was a delusion and a snare.

Mr. Conkling thought the bill could not be disposed of without debate, and he therefore insisted on the regular order.

The Senate then, at 12·30, took up the regular order of business, being the House bill to guard the purity of elections, entitled "an act to amend an act approved May 31st, 1870, to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union and for other purposes." The bill consisting of sections was read at length.

Mr. Vickers criticized the bill as an offshoot of the unconstitutional measure of last session, under which military intervention had been resorted to at State elections as expedients of the Republican party in carrying elections. He proceed to deliver a lengthy argument against the right of Congress to interfere in such elections, except in cases of extreme necessity where the execution of State laws was impeded.

A message was read from the President announcing that he had signed the bill prescribing a form of oath to be taken by H. B. M. Miller, claiming a seat as Senator from Georgia.

Upon invitation of the Vice-President, Mr. Miller, who was present, came forward and took the oath prescribed and entered upon his duties.

Mr. Vickers then continued his speech upon the unconstitutionality of the pending measures.

**House.**

A number of petitions were presented and referred.

Mr. Dawes appealed to the House to consent to an evening session for the sundry Civil Appropriation bill.

Objection was made by Messrs. Scofield, Brooks (N. Y.), Butler (Mass.), and other members on the ground that experience proved it impossible to keep a quorum at night sessions. It was suggested that the House would perform much more work by sitting till six in the afternoon.

Mr. Dawes yielded to these suggestions and withdrew the proposition for a night session.

Mr. Cox appealed to the House to let him offer a resolution abolishing the duty on coal, declaring that he had tried for two months to get a hearing on that subject. Coal was now twenty dollars a ton to the poor, and human beings were being frozen to death in New York.

Objection was made.

The House then took up the bill making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government.

Mr. Brooks, of N. Y., suggested that the House should begin at the tail end of the bill, because the other appropriation bills for the last few days had been passed under a suspension of the rules before the tail of them was reached.

The bill, usually designated the omnibus bill, appropriates $33,588,992. Among its items are the following:—For the State Department, $114,000; for the Treasury Department, $160,000; for revenue-cutter service, $106,700; for construction of revenue cutters, $200,000; for marine hospitals, $150,000; for national currency, and detecting and punishing counterfeiters, $208,000; to pay Massachusetts the amount found due for coast defenses, $230,100; for expenses of U. S. Courts, $200,000; for land offices, $45,000; expenses of collecting revenue from public lands, $432,000; for metropolitan police of the District of Columbia, $207,000; for Government hospital for the insane, $153,000; for the deaf and dumb institution, $46,000; for Columbia women's hospital and other charities, $82,000; for Smithsonian Institute, $20,000; for Capitol extension work, $100,000; for extension of Government Printing Office, $45,000; for surveying public lands, $510,000; for territorial boundary lines and surveys, $65,000; for expenses of ninth census, $1,250,000; for public buildings and grounds in Washington, $295,000; for Washington aqueduct, $124,000; for Rock Island Bridge, Illinois, $500,000; for Rock Island Armory and Arsenal, $688,000; for all other armories and arsenals, $220,000; for Freedmen's Bureau, $265,000; for Signal Office, $102,000; for the settlement of accounts of army disbursing officers, $275,000; for military convicts in State Penitentiaries, $50,000; to indemnify States for war expenses, $6,000,000; for horses and other property lost in military service, $850,000; light house expenses, $1,565,000; for coast survey, $635,000; for navy yards, $1,435,000; for post-offices and other Government buildings, $5,074,000. This includes $50,000 for Charleston, S. C.; $30,000 for Knoxville, Tenn.; $100,000 for Portland, Oregon; $94,000 for St. Paul, Minn.; $1,395,000 for New York; $942,000 for Boston; $500,000 for the San Francisco Mint; $150,000 for New Orleans custom house; $100,000 for Trenton, N. J.; $100,000 for the purchase of a lot in St. Louis, $212,000 for Appraiser's stores at San Francisco; $200,000 for printing office of the Treasury Department; $150,000 for Hartford, Connecticut; $200,000 for Albany, N. Y.; $100,000 for Nashville, Tenn.; $75,000 for Grand Rapids, Mich.; $100,000 for Fort Huron, Mich.; $50,000 for La Crosse, Wis.; $20,000 for Machias, Maine; $75,000 for Quincy, Ill.; $50,000 for Indianapolis; $43,000 for Portland, Me.; $50,000 for hospital on Angel Island, San Francisco; $75,000 for Assayer's office in Helena, Montana; $25,000 for Montgomery, Ala.; $50,000 for Little Rock, Ark., and $34,000 for Cairo, Ill. For light houses, beacons, and fog signals, $1,930,000; for light house tenders, $100,000.

The fifth section of the bill appropriates $7500 for the salary of an Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the German Empire; $2500 for the Secretary of Legation; $1800 for an Assistant Secretary of Legation.

Mr. Haldeman moved to increase the item for the compensation and expenses of the commission for determining the pending questions between Great Britain and the United States from $25,000 to $30,000.

He said that the object of his motion was to obtain an opportunity of expressing his opinion on the subject of the commission. He had intended, if he could have obtained the floor, to offer a preamble and resolution which he believed embodied the opinion of two-thirds of the members of the House. That was, that it was manifest destiny that all portions of the North American continent and the adjacent islands must in the course of time be associated together under one general government; that such inevitable annexations and changes of allegiance should be carefully prepared and facilitated, and that therefore the declaration by the high commission of the absolute power and right of the British and American colonies to withdraw their allegiance by a vote of a majority of their inhabitants, and to seek such other national connection as they may elect would be hailed as an act of high amity and wisdom that would greatly allay the unhappy irritation now existing between the United States and Great Britain. He then withdrew the amendment.

Mr. Wood inquired as to the item of $4000 for expenses incurred by the United States Legation in Paris in protecting German subjects in France, and whether the German Government would not reimburse those expenses.

Mr. Dawes replied that the German Government had offered to do so, but that our Government thought it would be a small business to go into an account on such a matter, and preferred to pay the expense itself.

Mr. Wood expressed himself satisfied with the explanation.

Various propositions were submitted by Messrs. Wood, Brooks of New York, Cox, and Fox for the repeal of the duty on coal, but they were all ruled out of order.

Among them was a proposition by Mr. Fox to strike out an item for fuel for the Treasury Department. He remarked in connection with it that while the poor people of New York were perishing from cold, on account of the high price of coal caused by the legislation of Congress, he would not vote for fuel to "toast the shins" of the friends of the Republican party.

The item of $230,000, to pay the State of Massachusetts for cost of coast defenses, was ruled out of order on a point of order made by Mr. Farnsworth, on the ground that there was no law authorizing it.

Mr. Dawes expressed his surprise at the ruling of the Speaker *pro tem.*, Mr. Scofield, in the chair, but declined, from a motive of delicacy, to appeal from it.

Mr. Sargent, however, did appeal from it.

The decision of the chair was sustained.

Mr. Sargent then moved to suspend the rules so as to make the item in order in the bill.

The motion was rejected, and the item was therefore excluded.

## OBITUARY.

**The Venerable George E. Blake.**

The venerable George E. Blake, who has kept a music store on Fifth street, a few doors above Chesnut, for so many years past, died at his residence in the same building, last evening. Mr. Blake had attained the extreme old age of ninety-five years, and has long been regarded as one of the celebrities of this city. He has been for many years the oldest music publisher in the United States, and there is but one music house in the country whose original establishment antedates his. That is the music publishing house of Lee & Walker, Philadelphia, which was founded in 1774 by George Willig, who died very old, in 1851.

Mr. Blake left England, his native country, at the age of sixteen, coming to Philadelphia, where he worked for a while as a carpenter and taught music, but finally, in 1802, opened a music store at Third and Market streets, from which place he removed about the year 1814, to No. 25 South Fifth street, an old-fashioned yellow brick building, in which he continued his business and residence for nearly fifty-seven years. The store is about 20 by 30 feet, and immediately in the rear is the small office in which the venerable nonagenarian was accustomed to pass much of his time. When Mr. Blake first started in business, he engraved with his own hands all the plates for the music which he published, and this he continued to do for many years. Previous to starting in business as a music dealer, Mr. Blake had been a piano manufacturer, and the first piano made in the United States was constructed by him in this city, becoming when completed the property of Thomas Jefferson.

In his day Mr. Blake was the most extensive music dealer in the country, his shelves being loaded down with the best selections. His own publications likewise numbered among them many extensive and valuable works. An edition of Handel's oratorio of *The Messiah*, which he published many years ago, is regarded as the best ever published in this country. But for many years past Mr. Blake had practically ceased to transact any business, and probably there has not been in his store a new piece of music during the past quarter of a century. But he still continued to beguile his leisure with show of work, going through the ceremony of taking down the shutters every morning, and of putting them up again about dark. The windows of his store were filled with the quaint old music sheets of the early part of the century, changed at regular intervals to impress the passing world with an idea of the extent of his stock. With the great bustling world he had nothing to do, and of it and its doings he knew nothing. To the day of his death he is said never to have heard of the existence of any other music store in the city. We have even heard him say, in a gossipy moment, that since Mr. Willig's death he was the only music publisher in the country that he knew of.

Mr. Blake for years lived almost entirely alone. A maiden daughter, now over sixty, who is said to have been a great belle in her young days, had long lived with her father. His wife died about twenty-one years ago; but, in addition to the unmarried daughter mentioned, three other children out of a large family are still living—Colonel George A. H. Blake, of the United States army; T. West Blake, the former Secretary of the Fire Department, and now connected with the Water Department; and a married daughter.

Next door to his store has long lived Thomas Sully, the eminent painter of a past generation. Mr. Blake was but eight years his senior, and the two venerable gentlemen were on the most intimate and friendly terms.

**Judge Conyngham.**

By reference to a despatch in another column it will be seen that Judge Conyngham, of Wilkesbarre, met his death by a railroad accident while going to Texas to bring home a sick son, who had been prostrated with an attack of Bright's disease of the kidneys. The late Judge was about seventy-six years of age. He studied law in this city under Joseph R. Ingersoll, and afterwards removed to Wilkesbarre, where, in course of time, he became a judge. He was on the bench for about thirty years. About a year ago he retired from the bench, and on that occasion he was the recipient of handsome testimonials from members of the bar. He was a prominent member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and was the father-in-law of the present Bishop of the diocese of Pennsylvania. He was a leader of the Evangelical or Low Church party and was president of several Church associations, among them the American Missionary Society. He was still in excellent health, was strong and hearty, and gave promise of many years of usefulness to come.

## CITY ITEMS.

HEALTH AND LONG LIFE.—Among the many preparations that have been recommended for this purpose, none, it is believed, has proved as efficacious as PLANTATION BITTERS. This wonderful vegetable tonic appears to contain all the elements necessary to keep up the stamina of the system, and to protect it from the damaging effects of vicissitudes of temperature and other unhealthy influences to which we are all more or less exposed. The extraordinary invigorating and regulating properties of the preparation adapt it especially to the condition of the old and feeble, whose lamp of life is burning low, and requires a nutritious stimulant to sustain it.

WHITCOMB'S ASTHMA REMEDY—Sure cure.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

FOR OYSTERS always, 'FRESH, FAT, AND INVITING," Stewed, Steamed, Roasted, Panned, Broiled, Fried, and Raw, go to Leach's, northeast corner Ninth and Chesnut. Half peck steamed oysters, 25 cents.

SEA MOSS FARINE from pure Irish Moss, for Blanc Mange, Puddings, Custards, Creams, etc. etc. The cheapest, healthiest, and most delicious food in the world.

BURNETT'S FLORIMEL—An exquisite perfume.

## MARRIED.

BURNHAM—CAVANA.—On the 22d instant, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. T. A. Fernley, Pastor of Eleventh Street M. E. Church, Mr. WILLIAM H. BURNHAM, of Wilmington, Del., to Miss SUE L. CAVANA, of this city.

Wilmington, Del., and Delaware county papers please copy. 2*

## DIED.

BAUGH—On Thursday, 23d instant, at the La Pierre House, Philadelphia, JOHN P., son of Daniel and Anna Wills Baugh, aged 7 years 10 months and 29 days.

Funeral from the residence of his grandparents, No. 1906 Spring Garden street, on Tuesday, 28th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Interment at Laurel Hill. Friends of the family are invited without further notice. *

BEITENBOUSER.—February 22d, 1871, ANNA KATHARINE, wife of Conrad Beitenhouser, and daughter of Henry and Margaret Freas.

Relatives and friends are invited, without further notice, to attend the funeral, from her parents' residence, No. 5176 Germantown avenue, on Monday, 27th instant, at 10 o'clock.

BOOTH.—On the 24th instant, WILLIAM BOOTH, of New Castle, Delaware, in the 73d year of his age. *

CAIRNS.—After a lingering illness, JOHN CAIRNS, in the 71st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Twenty-sixth street, above Girard avenue, on Monday, 27th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

DAY.—Suddenly, on Sunday, 19th instant, HARRIET, daughter of Jacob and Matilda Day, in the 20th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday morning, 25th instant, at 10½ o'clock, from the residence of her father, Flourtown, without further notice. Carriages will be at Fort Washington Station, N. P. R. R., to meet the train that leaves Philadelphia at 9·45 A. M.

MARSHALL.—On the 21st instant, JOHN, son of the late William and Elizabeth Marshall, in the 39th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the 23d Regiment P. V.; Post No. 2, G. A. R., and Warren Hose Company, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Thomas Collins, S. E. corner of Twentieth and Carpenter streets, on Saturday, 25th instant, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Mount Moriah Cemetery.

O'NEILL.—On the 20th instant, MARY, wife of John O'Neill, in the 36th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 3614 Haverford road, on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

THOMAS.—On the 23d instant, HENRY E. THOMAS, in the 76th year of his age.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 155 North Fifteenth street, on Monday afternoon, the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock. *

# FIFTH EDITION

## THE LATEST NEWS.

## Loss of the Quaker City.

## Boiler Explosion at Sea.

## No Loss of Life Reported.

## French Hostages at Berlin Released

## Latest Cable Quotations.

## Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

### *FROM NEW YORK.*

**Loss of the Steamer Quaker City.**

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—The steamer Perit, from Bermuda, reports the arrival of a vessel there, name not given, with the crew of the steamer Quaker City, from San Domingo for New York, lost at sea, having exploded her boiler. No further particulars are given.

**The General Order System.**

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—The Custom House Congressional Committee met at the Fifth Avenue Hotel to-day, and took additional evidence in reference to the general order system. They will conclude their labors to-night and proceed to Washington to-morrow to submit their report. A complete change in the general order system of the custom house is anticipated.

### *FROM EUROPE.*

**Liberation of French Hostages in Berlin.**

BERLIN, Feb. 24.—A telegraphic order received from Versailles directs the immediate liberation of all French hostages.

**Latest Cable Quotations.**

LONDON, Feb. 24—4·30 P. M.—Consols, 91¾ for both money and account. American securities firm; 5-20s of 1862, 91¾; of 1865, old, 90¾; of 1867, 89¾; 10-40s, 87¾; Erie, 18¾; Illinois, 109; Great Western, 29¾.

LONDON, Feb. 24—4·30 P. M.—Tallow, 44s. 6d.; whale oil, £35 10s.; common rosin, 6s. 6d.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 24.—Bonds, 95¾.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 24—4·30 P. M.—Cotton quiet; uplands, 7⅞d.; Orleans, 7⅞d. Sales to-day 12,000 bales, including 2000 for export and speculation. Sales of cotton shipped from Charleston and Savannah and for delivery in March, April, and May at ⅛d. for middling, and of cotton from New Orleans for delivery in May at 7⅞ for middling Orleans. Stock of cotton afloat 444,000 bales, including of American 290,000 bales. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester steady.

Pork flat. Lard 60s. 6d. Bacon declining. Fine Rosin, 14s.

## MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

**The City Amusements.**

AT THE WALNUT this evening Mr. Edwin Adams will have a benefit, when he will appear in three different characters in a new play by John Brougham entitled *Honor*, and also in the character of "William" in the nautical drama of *Black-Eyed Susan*.

A matinee will be given to-morrow, when *The Marble Heart* will be represented.

AT THE ARCH Mr. Stuart Robson will have a benefit this evening, and will appear as "Mawworm" in *The Hypocrite*; as "Camille" in the burlesque of *Camille; or, The Cracked Heart*; as "John Wopps" in the farce of that name; as "Jem Boggs" in *The Wandering Minstrel*, and as "Tobias Shortcut" in the farce of *The Spitfire*.

AT THE CHESNUT Mr. Davenport will this evening appear as "Sir Giles Overreach" in Massinger's play of *A New Way to Pay Old Debts*. The "Sir Giles Overreach" of Mr. Davenport is a superb piece of acting that no lover of high dramatic art should miss seeing.

To-morrow evening the comedy of *Wild Oats* and *The Robbers* will be performed for the benefit of Mr. Albert Roberts, the doorkeeper, and Mr. P. A. Voorhees, the special officer. These gentlemen, by the courteous manner in which they manage matters in the front of the house, conduce greatly to the comfort of visitors, and we hope they will receive the substantial compliment of a crowded house.

AT THE AMERICAN the programme for this evening will be arranged for the purpose of gratifying the tastes of a family audience.

There will be a family matinee to-morrow.

AT THE MUSEUM, Ninth and Arch streets, the play of *The Creole; or, Love's Fetters* will be performed this evening.

A matinee to-morrow.

AT THE ASSEMBLY BUILDING the two-headed girl will be on exhibition this afternoon and evening.

ROTHERMEL'S PICTURE of "The Battle of Gettysburg" is on exhibition at No. 1003 Chesnut street, from whence it will shortly be removed.

AMERICUS, the child violinist, will commence a series of concerts at Concert Hall on Monday evening next.


**FOR SALE.**

GERMANTOWN.—FOR SALE, A DESIRable stone residence on Church lane, five minutes' walk from two stations. Modern conveniences. Twelve rooms. In excellent repair. Lot 109 by 235 feet.

Apply to WILLIAM H. BACON,
2 8 6t* No. 317 WALNUT Street.

**WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.**

THE
NEW YORK WATCH COMPANY'S
WATCHES,

(Factory, Springfield, Mass.

In presenting their Watches to the American public, we do so with the knowledge that in point of finish and time-keeping qualities they are superior for the price to any Watch made in this country.

For sale by

ALEX. R. HARPER,
Successor to John M. Harper,
No. 308 CHESNUT STREET,
SECOND STORY, (2 2 2mrp*
Salesroom of the American Watch.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,
Desirable Real Estate,
WITHIN ONE MILE OF BROAD AND CHESNUT STREETS,

Payable in good and available trade, and partly in cash. Address
2 4 tf "Box 1797 Philadelphia Post Office."

COTTON.—MIDDLING FAIR AND MIDDLING Gulfs, Alabama and Uplands, samples, clean stain, etc., for sale by
WILLIAM M. GREINER,
1 20 2m No. 109 CHESNUT Street.

**GAS FIXTURES.**

CORNELIUS & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS
OF
GAS FIXTURES
Wholesale and Retail
Salesrooms,
No. 821 CHERRY Street
PHILADELPHIA.

We have no store or salesroom on Chesnut street.

1 16 2m5p CORNELIUS & SONS

**FINANCIAL.**

JAY COOKE & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK and WASHINGTON.

JAY COOKE, McCULLOCH & CO.,
LONDON.

BANKERS
AND
Dealers in Government Securities.

Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board of Brokers in this and other cities.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS,
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS,
GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD.

In connection with our London House we are now prepared to transact a general

FOREIGN EXCHANGE BUSINESS,

Including Purchase and Sale of Sterling Bills, and the issue of Commercial Credits and Travellers' Circular Letters, available in any part of the world, and are thus enabled to receive GOLD ON DEPOSIT, and to allow four per cent. interest in currency thereon.

Having direct telegraphic communication with both our New York and Washington Offices, we can offer superior facilities to our customers.

RELIABLE RAILROAD BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.

Pamphlets and full information given at our office,

2 2 3mrp No. 114 S. THIRD Street, Philada.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO INVESTORS.
A Choice Security.

We are now able to supply a limited amount of the

Catawissa Railroad Company's
7 PER CENT.
CONVERTIBLE MORTGAGE BONDS,
FREE OF STATE AND UNITED STATES TAX.

They are issued for the sole purpose of building the extension from MILTON TO WILLIAMSPORT, a distance of 30 *miles*, and *are secured by a lien on the entire road of nearly* 100 *miles*, fully equipped and doing a flourishing business.

When it is considered that the entire indebtedness of the Company will be less than $16,000 per mile, leaving out their *Valuable Coal Property of* 1300 *acres*, it will be seen at once what an unusual amount of security is attached to these bonds, and they therefore must commend themselves to the most prudent investors. An additional advantage is, that they can be converted, at the option of the holder, after 15 years, into the Preferred Stock, at par.

They are registered Coupon Bonds (a great safeguard), issued in sums of $500 and $1000. Interest payable February and August.

Price 92½ and accrued interest, leaving a good margin for advance.

For further information, apply to

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,
No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
1 25 PHILADELPHIA.

**FURNITURE, ETC.**

HOVER'S
PATENT SOFA BED.

In consequence of certain parties representing that their Sofa Beds and Lounges are of my patent, I beg leave to inform the public that my Sofa Bed is for sale only at MOORE & CAMPION'S and ALLEN & BROTHER'S, and at the Manufactory, No. 230 South SECOND Street.

This novel invention is not in the least complicated, having no cords or ropes to pull in order to regulate, or props to keep it up when in the form of a bedstead, which are all very unsafe and liable to get out of repair. The bedstead is formed by turning out the ends, or closing them when the Sofa is wanted.

H. F. HOVER,
No. 230 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
12 2 tuthstrp PHILADELPHIA.

JOSEPH H CAMPION (late Moore & Campion),
WILLIAM SMITH, RICHARD R CAMPION.
SMITH & CAMPION,
Manufacturers of
FINE FURNITURE, UPHOLSTERINGS, AND INTERIOR HOUSE DECORATIONS,
No. 249 SOUTH THIRD Street,
Manufactory, Nos. 215 and 217 LEVANT Street, Philadelphia. 2 21 3

COPYING PRESSES.

Just received, a Large Assortment of the Latest Styles COPYING PRESSES.

WM. M. CHRISTY,
Stationer and Printer,
No. 127 S. THIRD Street,
2 22 eod Opposite Girard Bank.

**FINANCIAL.**

NEW 7·30 GOLD LOAN.

SAFE! PROFITABLE! PERMANENT!

We offer for Sale at Par, and Accrued Interest, the FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT GOLD BONDS OF THE
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

These bonds are secured, first, by a First Mortgage on the Railroad itself, its rolling stock and all equipments; second, by a First Mortgage on its entire Land Grant, being more than Twenty-two Thousand Acres of Land to each mile of Road.

The Bonds are free from United States Tax; the Principal and Interest are payable in Gold—the Principal at the end of Thirty years, and the Interest semi-annually, at the rate of SEVEN AND THREE-TENTHS PER CENT. per annum.

They are issued in denominations of $100, $500, $1,000, $5000, and $10,000.

The Trustees under the Mortgage are Messrs. Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia, and J. Edgar Thomson, President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company.

These Northern Pacific 7·30 Bonds will at all times before maturity, be receivable at Ten per Cent. Premium (or 110) in exchange for the Company's lands at their lowest cash price.

In addition to their absolute safety, these Bonds yield an income larger, we believe, than any other first-class security. Persons holding United States 5-20s can, by converting them into Northern Pacifics increase their yearly income *one third*, and still have a perfectly reliable investment.

Persons wishing to exchange stocks or other bonds for these can do so with any of our Agents, who will allow the highest current price for ALL MARKETABLE SECURITIES.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
Fiscal Agents Northern Pacific Railroad Co.

For sale in Philadelphia by
D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO., No. 121 South THIRD Street.
GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO., No. 48 S. THIRD Street.
BOWEN & FOX, No. 13 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.
SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK, N. W. cor. FOURTH and MARKET.
T. A. BIDDLE & CO., No. 326 WALNUT Street.
WM. PAINTER & CO., No. 36 South THIRD Street.
BULL & NORTH, No. 121 South THIRD Street.
BARKER BROS & CO., No. 28 South THIRD Street.
EMORY, BENSON & CO., No. 6 South THIRD Street.
B. K. JAMISON & CO., N.W. corner THIRD and CHESNUT
P. S. PETERSON & CO., No. 39 South THIRD Street.
TOWNSEND WHELEN & CO., No. 309 WALNUT Street.
CHARLES B. KEEN, No. 325 WALNUT Street.
JNO. S. RUSHTON & CO., No. 50 South THIRD Street.
NARR & LADNER, No. 30 South THIRD Street.
M. SCHULTZ & CO., No. 44 South THIRD Street.
BIOREN & CO., No. 150 South THIRD Street.
JOHN K. WILDMAN, No. 26 South THIRD Street.
CHARLES T. YERKES, JR., & CO., No. 20 South THIRD Street.
WILLIAM T. ELBERT, No. 321 WALNUT Street.
J. H. TROTTER, No. 322 WALNUT Street.
S. M. PALMER & CO., No. 26 South THIRD Street.
D. M. ROBINSON & CO., No. 138 South THIRD Street.
SAMUEL WORK, No. 54 South THIRD Street.
GEORGE J. BOYD, No. 18 South THIRD Street.
H. H. WILTBANK, No. 305 WALNUT Street.
RALEY & WILSON, No. 41 South THIRD Street.
WALLACE & KEENE, No. 148 South THIRD Street.
STERLING & CO., No. 110 South THIRD Street.
WILLIAM C. MORGAN & CO., No. 23 South THIRD Street.
G. & W. Y. HEBERTON, No. 52 S. THIRD Street.
JAMES E. LEWARS & CO., No. 29 S. THIRD Street.
JACOB E. RIDGEWAY, No. 56 S. THIRD Street.
W. H. SHELMERDINE, No. 10 S. THIRD Street,
1 26 tuwthfs40t

FOR SALE,
Six Per Cent. Loan of the City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania,
Free of all Taxes,
At 85 and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are made absolutely secure by act of Legislature compelling the city to levy sufficient tax to pay interest and principal.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
No. 39 S. THIRD STREET,
25 PHILADELPHIA.

DUNN BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Nos. 51 and 53 S. THIRD St.,

Dealers in Mercantile Paper, Collateral Loans, Government Securities, and Gold.

Draw Bills of Exchange on the Union Bank of London, and issue travellers' letters of credit through Messrs. BOWLES BROS & CO., available in all the cities of Europe.

Make Collections on all points.

Execute orders for Bonds and Stocks at Board of Brokers.

Allow interest on Deposits, subject to check at sight. 1 2

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
GOLD AND COUPONS WANTED.
City Warrants
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
No. 50 South THIRD Street.
8 26 PHILADELPHIA.

530 530
HARRISSON GRAMBO,
BANKER.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS RECEIVED AND INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES.
ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF ALL RELIABLE SECURITIES.
COLLECTIONS MADE EVERYWHERE.
REAL ESTATE COLLATERAL LOANS NEGOTIATED. (8 27 6m
No. 530 WALNUT St., Philada.

## AN AMERICAN DESPOTISM.

**An Unbiassed View of the Miners' Trade Union and its Workings—The Tyranny of its Leaders the Worst now Upon the Face of the Earth.**

The New York *Journal of Commerce* publishes in a late issue the following article on the subject of the Trade Union to which our coal miners belong, and which has been the cause of so much trouble. It is headed "The Worst Tyranny on the Earth":—

"In a grand prize show of the tyrannies of all nations America could make an entry that would take the first medal. She has within her limits an oligarchy which for iron cruelty beats the worst system that any living emperor, czar, sultan, or chief dares impose on his subjects. The most despotic rulers of European, Asiatic or African countries hold the lives of their vassals cheap enough, but they do not compel them to forego all work and starve. They leave them at least the poor privilege of labor, in order to keep their miserable bodies and souls together. The wretches may be taxed as heavily as their masters like, but out of the toil which they perform there is a residuum of clear gain in money or fruits of the earth with which they can sustain life. The American tyranny to which we refer is the Grand Council of the Coal Miners' Union of Pennsylvania. With a strange mockery of the awful truth, the Union is called the 'Workingmen's Benevolent Association.' It was established with the free consent and had, until lately, the support of some hundred thousand men, not bad hearted, but mostly good and well-meaning persons, naturally sober and industrious, with wives and children whom they devotedly love. But they are ignorant—ignorant of their own true interests, ignorant of the commonest laws of trade, ignorant that other people have rights as well as themselves, ignorant of the far-reaching evil that they do outside of their own neighborhood—and, being ignorant, of course they are bigoted, fanatical, cruel. These men elected a Grand Council of thirty-one, in whom they foolishly vested all their power and all their rights, the oligarchy being chosen out of the miners who were most unreasonable, uncompromising, and ferocious toward all opposition, all criticism, all good advice. The worst form of government that the world ever saw is an oligarchy, and it matters not whether it was elected by a blind and infatuated people, or by an assembly of aristocrats or republicans, or whether it usurped its authority. The Grand Council of the thirty-one, deriving its power from one hundred thousand miners, has not belied the bad reputation which oligarchies have ever won in history. All questions connected with labor and strikes are submitted to it, and its decisions are without appeal, and must be obeyed without murmur. The simple miner who foolishly voted to put his liberty into its hands, may see his wife and children starve and go naked, the fire die out on his hearth, his own sturdy frame waste away to a skeleton, and his poor heart be ready to break with despair, but he must not shoulder his pick and dig out a lump of coal for less than union prices. For this surrender of the privilege which other tyrants never touch—the privilege of honest work for any wages—he was promised to be cared for by this pseudo-benevolent union. And so he is for a few short weeks, but the pinched dolings of aid soon cease, and he must then beg from door to door, or fly the country, but must not work, and above all must not rebel or complain against the decrees of the Grand Council, under penalty of swift and sudden punishment. Fortunate it is for him if, before he has spent the last dollar of his accumulated savings, he leaves the coal regions. His riddance is always welcome to his associates of the Union, and a matter of congratulation with the Grand Council; for his departure gives those who stay behind a greater monopoly of labor, and the delusive promise of higher wages when work is resumed at the mines. We read that during the strike which has recently been 'on,' and rigidly enforced by the Grand Council, a large number of miners have prudently got away, and come to New York, and, when able to pay their steerage passage, have gone to Europe to escape the terrible decrees of the thirty-one men whom their own enormous folly conjured up like so many Frankensteins, to oppress and persecute themselves. All along the road hither they must have seen the deplorable evidences of the wide-spread injury which the Union was doing to persons not belonging to it—as, for example, to cite a single case, at Elizabethport, where three hundred laborers customarily employed at the coal docks are out of work—and Heaven pity the man who in this hard winter, with no reserved means of subsistence, is thrown out of employment! And if they strolled about the streets of this city, and looked into the tenements of the poor, and marked how many went without coal because the strike had put it up so high, or shivered over scanty fires built from cinders fished out of ash barrels or bits of wood picked up in the streets, they would have had a realizing sense of what a coal strike means to others besides the fanatics who are directly engaged in it. These miners, flying in dismay from the scene of desolation which they have created in Pennsylvania, are, we may suppose, cured of their union perverseness by this time. And we are happy to hear, that a majority of the miners are. For it is announced that they have now starved themselves down to the point of resuming work on almost any terms that the companies may fix. At Wyoming Basin, it is said that they accept a reduction of thirty per cent. from the wages paid when they stopped. Thus has come to pass precisely what we predicted, what has happened in all previous strikes, what will happen to the end of time. The great coal companies, relying on the sure allies of poverty and hunger, will always have it in their power to beat any combination which the miners make among themselves, and no oligarchy of thirty-one, or any other number, unless they are as rich as the companies (in which case they would be operators themselves, and as close-fisted as the companies are), can prevent every strike from so ignominiously collapsing. Let us hope, though we do not expect, that the old experience of the miners has now taught them the supreme absurdity of strikes, the worse than uselessness of unions, and the terrible tyranny of oligarchies."

—General Butler has added $500 to the fund for a new Methodist church in Gloucester, Massachusetts.

—The Boston *Transcript* says:—"The administrator of the estate of one of our citizens, upon application for the life insurance due the deceased from a company in another State, learned that the concern only received premiums, and did not pay losses."

—The Mobile *Register* commends highly the charitable disposition of the people of that city, and notes as an illustration the fact that a recent benefit for the Can't-get-away Club, which did so much good during the prevalence of the yellow fever, produced very nearly $1800.

## *THE REBUS.*

The London *Athenæum* reviews as follows a work entitled "Essai Historique et Bibliographic sur les Rebus," by Octave Delepierre, which has just been published in London by Trubner & Co.:—

Although Picardy has the honor of being considered the birth-place of the Rebus, the thing itself, but without a name, was practised by the earliest, rudest people, who conveyed by material figures to the eye what they could not convey to the thought by words. The "serpent" has been a rebus from the days that young Time counted his birthdays by the sun. The same mode of conveying information has been adopted within living memory by governors in distant settlements, who, by significant figures, have intelligibly proclaimed that whites and blacks might live on friendly terms; that if one murdered the other, that one would certainly be hanged; and that general peace and plenty were better than the gibbet. The old Aztec Generals painted their despatches, and the whole advance of Cortez on Mexico was explained to the Cacique or Emperor in pictures. In China and in Egypt the rebus was largely used, for hieroglyphics are but rebuses under a finer name. In England facetious ecclesiastical architects chronicled the doings and characters of church dignitaries in many a group on the capitals of columns and tracery-work of cathedral arches. Menage states that it is the name—*Rebus*—which first came from Picardy. Certain younger members of the law used to amuse themselves and the people of Amiens, in the Carnival season, by reciting in public comic narratives and facetious satires, with equivocal expressions figured in a sort of hieroglyphic diagrams; and these were called "*De rebus quæ geruntur*," which may be taken for "The news of the day." In these matters all the facts and topics of the day were discussed, and figured in the freest way that covert satire could find. A taste for the thing spread into most households of the land. It was applied to the best and basest purposes. Just as flowers are the "rebus" by which sentiment finds utterance, so by figured images alone lovers wrote sonnets to their mistresses. People of impure tastes used them to express what could not be given in words. Other persons employed the rebus for mere amusement and the puzzling of their fellows. Camden tells us all that is known about the importation of the rebus from France into England. We learn from him that our English forefathers who followed Edward the Third in his victorious progress through France fell into the humor as they found it over the Channel. The rebus came over the Straits from Calais "full sail, and was so entertained here by all degrees, by the learned and the unlearned, that there was nobody who could not hammer out of his name an invention by this wit-craft, and picture it accordingly. Whereupon, who did not busy his brains to hammer his device out of this forge?" Like Mr. Newberry, who to represent his name hung up a shield at his door, on which was painted a yew-tree with several berries, with a golden N in the middle, all of which was the rebus for N-ew-berry. Camden also tells of the ingenuity of a lover who loved a certain Rosa Hill. He wore embroidered on his coat a rose, a hill, an eye, a loaf, and a well, which signified "Rosa Hill I *love* well." M. Delepierre may be referred to the quaint old writer, Peacham, who, writing in the time of James the First, pleasantly alludes to armorial bearings in painted glass windows, and the painted or carved rabuses under which persons chose to signify their names. He cites, among other examples of bad taste to be seen painted in gentlemen's halls, parlors, or books, the rebus of Master Lugge, a nightingale in a bush, with a scroll in her mouth on which was written, in imitation of the bird's note, "lugge! lugge!" One Master Foxcraft had painted in his rooms a fox feigning to be dead, as he lay upon the ice, amid a company of unsuspecting ducks and goslings. Peacham mercifully suppresses the name of a churchwarden of St. Martin's in the Fields, who caused to be engraved on the church communion cup a martin sitting upon a mole hill between two trees, to indicate the name of the parish. "It is," says Peacham, "there yet to be seen upon the communion cup."

M. Delepierre admits into the family of Rebus such sound for sense as the following:—"G. A. C. O. B. I. A. L. N., which reads, "J'ai assez obei a Helene." He has overlooked one of the cleverest of these laborious trifles, the lines on the death of the famous Maurice, Marechal de Saxe, at the age of fifty-five years. In these lines each last syllable has the sound of a number, and the total of the numbers amounts to fifty-five. It is only to be regretted that the lines are, for the most part, more ingenious than decent. The French are clever at such things. In 1818 the following (which is not in M. Delepierre's book) served to convey a censure on the Government. It professed to portray the condition of France in that year:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Le peuple Francais est | D. K. D. |
| Les places fortes sont | O. Q. P. |
| Quarantre-trois Departements | C. D. |
| Le Roi n'est pas | M. E. |
| Les Ministres sont | A. I. |
| Les Paris | E. B. T. |
| Les Deputes | H. T. |
| La Dette Nationale | O. C. |
| Le Credit | B. C. |
| La Liberte de la Presse | O. T. |
| La Charte | L. U. D. |

M. Delepierre dates the decline of the rebus in England from the time that tavern signs adopted the device. This is perhaps questionable. The fashion, however, is certain. We still have the Bolt in Tun, the rebus of Prior Bolton, and the Bull and Mouth, which was once the hieroglyphic for Boulogne mouth or harbor. Men with names of animals or things took them for their signs. It is just possible that the rebus in heraldry went out in disgust when it came to be employed in tavern signs. The old ones remain, unless the families have gone out with them. The French De Crequis still adopt the Crequier, old French for "cherry tree," for their crest. How common this canting heraldry was in England in centuries when heralds spoke "*non verbis sed rebus*," the reader may learn by referring to Mr. Boutell's well-known work, "Heraldry, Historical and Popular."

—Holmes' Hole is hereafter to be known as Vineyard Haven.

—San Francisco has an Ornithological and Piscatorial Acclimatization Society. It is probably intended partly to promote the sale of dictionaries.

—There are two brothers, twins, living in a Massachusetts town at the age of seventy-eight years, who learned the house carpenter's trade together, married sisters, and have always lived together.

—A paper recorded in Lowell, Mass., leasing certain premises to a lady during the term of her natural life, provides that she shall pay a certain rent yearly, and shall quit and deliver up "the premises to the lessor, or her attorney, peaceably and quietly at the end of the term."

—The largest number of books taken from the Boston Public Library in any one day is 1856.

## *THE HOUSE OF BOURBON.*

If length of descent is a thing to be proud of, there ought to be no prouder family in Europe than that of the Bourbon. Not only can they trace a line unbroken to Hugh Capet, the strong-handed putter-down of a degenerate dynasty, but it leads through thirty generations of kings, interrupted here and there, where a stream breaks off, to run through banks studded with castles of honor only just short of royal. Hugh Capet is the first. From him the line runs uninterruptedly till we come to Louis IX, the Saint. The direct trunk here carries on the race of kings, which terminated in the children of Philip the Fair, and gave place to the House of Valois. After their failure of male issue, the Bourbons come in. Robert, sixth son of Louis the IX, married Beatrix, heiress of that noble fief of Bourbon which lay in the centre of France, north of Auvergne and Guienne. From him sprang eight Dukes of Bourbon—a stalwart, hard-fisted race, who were ever to the fore when fighting was going on, and always loyal to the crown, in good times and bad.

Antoine de Bourbon—a poor, irresolute creature, "the prince *sans gloire*," who never knew which side he was fighting for, nor which religion he belonged to—had the great good luck to marry Jeanne d'Albret, daughter to the King of Navarre and his wife, Margaret of Valois. By great luck still, he had for an only son the jolliest, if not greatest, of French kings—their fourth Henry—whose succession put the Bourbon family, for the first time, on the throne of France. His claims were threefold. Through his father, he sprang direct from Louis IX; through his mother, from Charles V; and through his maternal great-grandfather, from Louis X. In the next generation but one, the race splits up again. The brother of Louis XIV, the Duke of Orleans, was the first of the Orleans branch, which now survives in the children and grandchildren of Louis Philippe. The representative of the direct line is the Count de Chambord, who is now fifty years of age, and has been long married, without children. He is supported by a very small following in France, who adhere to him from principle, and who will transfer their allegiance to the Orleans family as soon as he is out of the way. From time to time he puts his name to a document, which is drawn up and published to let people know he is still alive, and their king by divine right; and it may very reasonably be supposed that he has long since given up all hopes of succeeding to the crown. He seems to have inherited that character which is occasionally reproduced in the Bourbon family, of which the type is the indecisive and vacillating Antoine de Bourbon, father of Henry IV. Such was Louis XIII; such Louis the Dauphin; such Louis XVI. Their energy and bravery are dashed by a fatal hesitation; they dare, but they think too long about daring; they resolve, but too late; they act, when the time for action is past.

One word on the Orleans family. They began, as has been said, with the brother of Louis XIV. He chiefly distinguished himself by trying to spoil the grand old castle of Blois. Three more dukes followed him, including that prince of debauchery, the regent. And then we come to Philippe Egalite, the father of Louis Philippe. This family, which has been in exile for twenty-two years, has shown how adversity may be borne without loss of dignity. They have been guilty of no conspiracies and no intrigues. Probably their conduct has never excited a single suspicion in the breast of the Emperor. They have spent their time in travel, in study, in writing; and they have shown that, in intellect at least, there is one branch of the grand old house which is still ready to go to the front.—*Appleton's Journal.*

## ERIE MISMANAGEMENT.

**Employes Unpaid and Demoralized—Usurers at Work—The Bad Faith of Fisk & Co.**

About a year ago the Erie Railway Company effected a settlement with the "strikers" along the line by promising that all employes should receive between the 12th and 15th of each month their wages for the previous month. These promises have not been fulfilled in a single instance, and pay-day has been deferred month after month, until, in many cases, the company owed from 60 to 90 days' wages. It requires more than $100,000 a month to pay employes on the Eastern Division alone; and this large amount being withheld from 30 to 60 days after it is due causes much suffering in hundreds of families.

Beginning at Jersey City, the employes are paid in the following order:—Discharged men, engineers, firemen, conductors, brakemen, clerks, machinists, and laborers. The paymaster then proceeds to the various stations and pays agents, operators, clerks, mechanics, and laborers, until the end of the division is reached. The trip occupies from three weeks to a month. Thus it will be seen that the most destitute receive their wages last. Many of the laborers are improvident, and spend their wages not only before they are received, but before they are earned. These men are always in debt to their landlord, grocer, or butcher, and when the Erie Company fails to pay, these are the ones who are most distressed. A haggard, squalid-looking woman applied not many days since to a Jersey City grocer for provisions, but was refused because of an indebtedness already incurred.

Her debt amounted to $9·67, while the Erie owed her husband nearly $100. In fact, so great is the distrust in regard to the Erie Company and its employes, that many tradesmen invariably refuse to credit any person who is dependent upon that corporation for money to pay his debts. It is therefore very difficult for an Erie employe to obtain even the common necessaries of life. A number of speculators along the line are engaged in the disreputable business of buying up the men's pay rolls at a discount. It is asserted that a "ring" has been formed for this purpose, and that it receives the encouragement of the Erie managers. From 3 to 10 per cent. a month is charged by these Shylocks.

About the first of each month, many of the employes receive vouchers for the previous month's wages. These are sold to whomsoever will buy. A banking corporation in Port Jervis purchases, at a discount of 3 per cent., from $10,000 to $15,000 worth per month. The vouchers are redeemed, by representatives of the company, on or about the 10th of each month, when, it is said, the commission is divided. Such a state of affairs contributes largely to the demoralization of the force employed on the road, and creates intense dissatisfaction. It is reasonable to suppose that any prudent corporation would endeavor to break up this usury system, but the Erie seems rather to lend its influence to perpetuate it. For several years past an Erie Railway clerk at Jersey City has carried on a thriving business in lending money to unfortunate employes at the ruinous rate of ten per cent. for one month or less. Sometimes it happens that the borrower requires the money for a week or ten days only, but the ten per cent. is invariably exacted. The extortioner is protected by the privilege of deducting from the pay of an employe the full amount of principal and usury. The indigent clerk, the destitute laborer, the distressed husband of an invalid wife, the poverty-stricken father of a dying child, and the care-worn parent of a starving family, all appeal to the extortioner for temporary relief, and none are refused.—*N. Y. Tribune to-day.*

—The Democrats of New Hampshire have failed in their efforts to persuade the Labor Reformers to withdraw their candidate for Governor, and vote for the Democratic nominee.

## A STRANGE MALADY.

**The Spotted Fever in Schoharie County, N. Y.**

The Rochester *Express* of a recent date says:—"A strange malady, known as the spotted fever, broke out about three weeks ago in Schoharie county, and has produced the most fearful ravages. An exchange states that in Gallupville, which has a population of less than eight hundred, there have been eighty-three deaths in three weeks. An equal death rate in Albany would amount to four thousand two hundred and ten, while in New York it would be fifty-two thousand deaths in three weeks, the present death rate of New York being nearly six hundred per week. The mortality of Gallupville for the past three weeks is without precedent in the history of the country. Of those attacked only one has yet recovered. The disease is spreading. One of the physicians in Schoharie reports one thousand two hundred cases as now existing in a district of less than ten square miles. The disease thus far only attacks women and children. Only one man has yet died, a Mr. Black. The doctors are much divided as to the cause of the terrible disease. The most of them attribute it to a strange vegetable matter in the water, the wells being lower than ever known before. They recommend that the water be boiled before using, as the best and only way to arrest the spread of the disease. The fever commences with pain the head, and extends down the spine, accompanied with vomiting. The tongue blackens, and the face, from forehead down below the eyes, assumes a dark color, with purple spots. The patients are delirious most of the time, and so remain until death ensues, which is about in three days. The fever has produced a perfect panic in the infected district, making it difficult to obtain nurses or people to lay out those who die. The worst visitation of the cholera is as nothing compared with the excitement now existing in Schoharie county."

## LEGAL NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the matter of CHARLES FELDSTEIN, Bankrupt.

EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, SS.:

A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of CHARLES FELDSTEIN, Philadelphia, of the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, in said district, who has been duly adjudged bankrupt, upon petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 32 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia, in said district, on the SEVENTH day of March A. D. 1871, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the office of JAMES PARSONS, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy in said district.

E. M. GREGORY,
2 14 eod t3 7 U. S. Marshal for said District.

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS.—OFFICE OF CHIEF COMMISSIONER, No. 104 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6, 1871.

NOTICE.

In accordance with the provisions of an Ordinance of Councils, approved April 24, 1868, notice is hereby given that the final estimate for the construction of the sewer on North College avenue will be paid MARCH 6, 1871. All persons having claims for labor done or materials furnished for said sewer are requested to present the same for payment on or before 12 o'clock M. of MARCH 6, 1871.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
2 8 wmfM5 Chief Com'r of Highways.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of FRANK DE SILVER, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of ATTARESTA W. BARCLAY, surviving Executrix of the estate of FRANK DE SILVER, dec'd, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the Accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on TUESDAY, March 7, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 717 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

JOHN CLAYTON,
2 24fmw5t* Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of COLLINS RIGG, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the second account of JOHN DAWSON and WILLIAM DAWSON, executors of COLLINS RIGG, deceased, as to proceeds of sale of real estate of decedent, sold under proceedings in partition, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on FRIDAY, March 3, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at his Office No. 131 S. FIFTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia. 2 17fmw 5t

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of MARY BOWMAN, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to distribute the funds in the hands of the administrator of said estate among those who are entitled to the same, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, at his office, No. 210 WEST WASHINGTON Square, on FRIDAY, March 3, 1871, at 4 o'clock P. M.

GEO. L. CRAWFORD,
2 22 wfm 5t* Auditor.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Of June Term, 1870. No. 77. MARGARET DOLEN, by her next friend, etc., vs. WILLIAM DOLEN.

To WILLIAM DOLEN, respondent:—Please take notice that the Court has granted a rule on you to show cause why a divorce a vinculo matrimonii should not be decreed in the above case. Returnable SATURDAY, February 25, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M.

L. R. FLETCHER,
2 17 ftu4t Attorney for libellant.

## GROCERIES, ETC.

**Choice New Crop Teas**

AT REDUCED PRICES.

FINEST OOLONG, JAPAN, AND YOUNG HYSON TEAS,

Just received, which we now offer at a great reduction in prices, in half chests, 10 lb. boxes, and at retail.

Fine Old Mocha, Java, Laguayra, and Rio Coffees, at greatly reduced prices.

Owing to the late reduction in Government duties, we can now offer to our customers a large assortment of FIRST-CLASS GROCERIES at low rates.

**WILLIAM KELLEY,**

**N. W. Corner TWELFTH Street and GIRARD Avenue,**

11 10 thstu5 PHILADELPHIA.

## CORDAGE, ETC.

**CORDAGE.**

**Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage**

At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.

EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,

Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.

Store, No. 18 N. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

4 12 12m PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN S. LEE & CO., ROPE AND TWINE MANUFACTURERS, DEALERS IN NAVAL STORES, ANCHORS AND CHAINS, SHIP CHANDLERY GOODS, ETC., Nos. 46 and 48 NORTH WHARVES. 2 8t

## LOST.

LOST.—NOTICE.—APPLICATION HAS BEEN made to the ST. NICHOLAS OIL COMPANY for the renewal of the following lost certificates of stock in said company, viz.:—

Certificate No. 1345, for 500 shares, and Certificates Nos. 1346, 1347, 1348, 1349, and 1350, each for 100 shares.

All in the name of the undersigned, and dated April 2, 1866.

2 13m4t* WILLIAM P. JOHNSON.

## INSURANCE.

**Fire, Inland, and Marine Insurance.**

**INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA,**

**Incorporated 1794.**

| | |
|---|---|
| **CAPITAL** | **$500,000** |
| **ASSETS January 1, 1871** | **$3,050,536** |

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts of Premiums, 1870 | $2,096,154 |
| Interests from Investments, 1870 | 137,050 |
| | $2,233,204 |
| Losses paid in 1870 | $1,136,941 |

**STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.**

| | |
|---|---|
| First Mortgages on Philadelphia City Property | $334,950 |
| United States Government Loans | 325,992 |
| Pennsylvania State Loans | 169,310 |
| Philadelphia City Loans | 200,000 |
| New Jersey and other State Loans and City Bonds | 225,510 |
| Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., other Railroad Mortgage Bonds and Loans | 368,245 |
| Philadelphia Bank and other Stocks | 62,486 |
| Cash in Bank | 281,048 |
| Loans on Collateral Security | 31,434 |
| Notes receivable and Marine Premiums unsettled | 438,420 |
| Accrued Interest and Premium in course of transmission | 83,201 |
| Real estate, Office of the Company | 30,000 |
| | $3,050,536 |

Certificates of Insurance issued, payable in London at the Counting House of Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, PRESIDENT.
CHARLES PLATT, VICE-PRESIDENT.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| ARTHUR G. COFFIN, | FRANCIS R. COPE, |
| SAMUEL W. JONES, | EDW. H. TROTTER, |
| JOHN A. BROWN, | EDW. S. CLARKE, |
| CHARLES TAYLOR, | T. CHARLTON HENRY, |
| AMBROSE WHITE, | ALFRED D. JESSUP, |
| WILLIAM WELSH, | LOUIS C. MADEIRA, |
| JOHN MASON, | CHAS. W. CUSHMAN, |
| GEORGE L. HARRISON, | CLEMENT A. GRISCOM, |
| WILLIAM BROCKIE. | [1 28] |

**1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1871.**

**Franklin Fire Insurance Company**

OF PHILADELPHIA.

**Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.**

**Assets Jan. 1, '71, $3,087,452·35**

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL | $400,000·00 |
| ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS | 2,687,452·35 |

INCOME FOR 1871, $1,200,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1870, $372,881·70.

**Losses Paid Since 1829 Nearly $6,000,000.**

The Assets of the "FRANKLIN" are all invested in solid securities (over $2,750,000 in First Bonds and Mortgages), which are all interest bearing and dividend paying. The Company holds no Bills Receivable taken for Insurances effected.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Alfred G. Baker, | Alfred Fitler, |
| Samuel Grant, | Thomas Sparks, |
| George W. Richards, | William S. Grant, |
| Isaac Lea, | Thomas S. Ellis, |
| George Fales, | Gustavus S. Benson. |

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary. [2 7td31
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

**Union Mutual Insurance Company**

OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804.

**Fire, Marine, and Inland Insurance.**

**Office, N. E. Cor. THIRD and WALNUT**

LOSSES PAID SINCE FORMATION, **$7,000,000.**

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, JANUARY 1, 1871, **$255,397·89.**

RICHARD S. SMITH, President.
JOHN MOSS, Secretary. 2 13t

**People's Fire Insurance Company,**

**No. 514 WALNUT Street.**

CHARTERED 1829.

Fire Insurance at LOWEST RATES consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid. NO UNPAID LOSSES.

Assets December 31, 1870 ..... $128,851·78

CHAS. E. BONN, President.
GEO. BUSCH, Jr., Secretary. 2 14§

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.

No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Daniel Smith, Jr., | Thomas Smith, |
| Isaac Hazlehurst, | Henry Lewis, |
| Thomas Robins, | J. Gillingham Fell, |
| John Devereux, | Daniel Haddock, |
| Franklin A. Comly. | |

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 2 20

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY

No. 809 CHESNUT Street.

INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL $300,000.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Charles Richardson, | Robert Pearce, |
| William H. Rhawn, | John Kessler, Jr., |
| William M. Seyfert, | Edward B. Orne, |
| John F. Smith, | Charles Stokes, |
| Nathan Hilles, | John W. Everman, |
| George A. West, | Mordecai Buzby. |

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAM I. BLANCHARD Secretary. 7 23§

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office S. W. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.

CASH Capital (paid up in full) ..... $200,000·00

CASH Assets, December 1, 1870 ..... $600,388·24

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| F. Ratchford Starr, | J. Livingston Erringer, |
| Naibro Frazier, | James L. Claghorn, |
| John M. Atwood, | Wm. G. Boulton, |
| Benj. T. Tredick, | Charles Wheeler, |
| George H. Stuart, | Thomas H. Montgomery, |
| John B. Brown, | James M. Aertsen. |

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

## INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES on Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES on Goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES on Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1870.

| | |
|---|---|
| $300,000 United States Six Per Cent Loan (lawful money) | $333,375 00 |
| 200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan | 214,000·00 |
| 200,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from Tax) | 204,162·50 |
| 164,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan | 163,920·00 |
| 20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds | 20,700·00 |
| 25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds | 25,250·00 |
| 25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee) | 20,000·00 |
| 20,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Ct. Loan | 18,000·00 |
| 7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Ct. Loan | 4,200·00 |
| 12,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Company (250 Shares Stock) | 15,000·00 |
| 5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company (100 Shares Stock) | 4,300·00 |
| 10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company (80 sh's Stock) | 4,000·00 |
| 261,650 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties | 261,650· |
| $1,260,150 Par. C'st, $1,264,447·24. M'k't v'l | $1,293,557·50 |
| Real Estate | 56,000·00 |
| Bills Receivable for Insurances made | 230,97[illegible] |
| Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company | 93,375·4[illegible] |
| Stock and Scrip, etc., of sundry corporations, $7950, estimated value | 3,912·00 |
| Cash | 149,911·73 |
| | $1,820,727·97 |

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Thomas C. Hand, | Samuel E. Stokes, |
| John C. Davis, | William G. Boulton, |
| Edmund A. Souder, | Edward Darlington, |
| Joseph H. Seal, | H. Jones Brooke, |
| James Traquair, | Edward Lafourcade, |
| Henry Sloan, | Jacob Riegel, |
| Henry C. Dallett, Jr., | Jacob P. Jones, |
| James C. Hand, | James B. McFarland, |
| William C. Ludwig, | Joshua P. Eyre, |
| Hugh Craig, | Spencer McIlvaine, |
| John D. Taylor, | Thomas P. Stotesbury, |
| George W. Bernadou, | John B. Semple, Pittsb'rg, |
| Wm. C. Houston, | A. B. Berger, Pittsburg. |
| H. Frank Robinson, | D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg. |

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 2 1 11m

**ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE CO. NEW YORK.**

LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-Pres't and Sec'y.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.

**JAMES M. LONGACRE,**

MANAGER FOR PENNSYLVANIA AND DELAWARE,

**Office, 302 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.**

H. C. WOOD, Jr., Medical Examiner.
5 23 mwfim REV. S. POWERS, Special Agent.

FIRE ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820.

OFFICE, No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,

INSURE BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY

From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only)

ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,705,319·07.

TRUSTEES.

| | |
|---|---|
| William H. Hamilton, | Charles F. Bower, |
| John Carrow, | Jesse Lightfoot, |
| George I. Young, | Robert Shoemaker, |
| Jos. R. Lyndall, | Peter Armbruster, |
| Levi P. Coats, | M. H. Dickinson, |
| Samuel Sparhawk, | Peter Williamson, |
| Joseph E. Schell. | |

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM F. BUTLER, Secretary

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

**$8,000,000 IN GOLD.**

PREVOST & HERRING, Agents, No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.

CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

## ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 18§ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO., PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

Manufacture Plain and Galvanized WROUGHT-IRON PIPE and Sundries for Gas and Steam Fitters, Plumbers Machinists, Railing Makers, Oil Refiners, etc.

WORKS, TWENTY-THIRD AND FILBERT STREETS.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE, No. 42 N. FIFTH STREET.

8 1

## PATENTS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21, 1871.

On the petition of DANIEL S. NIPPES, of Upper Merion Township, Pennsylvania, administrator of Albert S. Nippes, deceased, praying for

## SHIPPING.

CORLLARD STEAMSHIP COMPAN
FOR NEW YORK,
SAILING TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS AT NOON,

are now receiving freight at winter rates, commencing December 28. All goods shipped on and after this date will be charged as agreed upon by the agents of this company.

INSURANCE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.

No bill of lading or receipt signed for less than fifty cents, and no insurance effected for less than one dollar premium.

For further particulars and rates apply at Company's office, Pier 33 East river, New York, or to

JOHN F. OHL,
PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.

N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc. 2 8 §

NATIONAL STEAMSHIP LINE.—Steam to and from NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL, AND QUEENSTOWN.

Steamers sail WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY.

Cabin, $75 and $85; Steerage, $28. Excursion tickets, good for one year, liberally reduced. Persons sending for their friends can obtain tickets (steerage) for $32. Tickets to and from Londonderry and Glasgow by this favorite route at the same low currency rates.

Passengers booked to and from London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, etc., at lowest rates.

NOTE.—The magnificent Ocean Steamships of this line are among the largest in the world, and are celebrated for speed, safety, and comfort. Owing to reduction, rates are now $15 in Cabin and $2 in steerage cheaper than other first-class lines.

For passage, or bank drafts for any amount, payable at sight in all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, and in principal cities of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, France, Germany, and Italy, apply to

*WALLER & CO., Agents,*
1 16 *No. 204 WALNUT St., just above Second.*

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.

The HERCULES will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on Wednesday, March 1, at 8 A. M.

The YAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on Wednesday, February 22.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to MOBILE, GALVESTON, INDIANOLA, ROCKPORT, LAVACCA, and BRAZOS, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red river freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.

The TONAWANDA will sail for Savannah on Saturday, February 25, at 8 A. M.

The WYOMING will sail from Savannah on Saturday, February 25.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.

The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Friday, February 24, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Saturday, March 4.

Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.

Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington at as low rates as by any other route.

Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
6 1§ No. 130 S. THIRD Street.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS Sail every Saturday and alternate Wednesday to and from Glasgow and Derry.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as by any other route or line.

| "EXPRESS" STEAMERS. | "EXTRA" STEAMERS. |
|---|---|
| ANGLIA, | IOWA, |
| AUSTRALIA, | TYRIAN, |
| BRITANNIA, | BRITANNIA, |
| INDIA, | IOWA, |
| COLUMBIA, | TYRIAN, |
| EUROPA. | BRITANNIA. |

From Pier 20 North river, New York, at noon.

Rates of Passage, Payable in Currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry:—

First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location. Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months), securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.

Certificates, at reduced rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the company's offices to

HENDERSON BROTHERS,
12 27† No. 7 BOWLING GREEN.

WHITE STAR LINE

OCEANIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S LINE OF NEW STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK, IRELAND.

The company's fleet comprises the following magnificent full-powered ocean steamships, the six largest in the world:—

| | |
|---|---|
| OCEANIC, Captain Murray. | ARCTIC. |
| ATLANTIC, Captain Thompson. | BALTIC. |
| PACIFIC, Captain Perry. | ADRIATIC. |

These new vessels have been designed specially for the transatlantic trade, and combine speed, safety, and comfort.

Passenger accommodations unrivalled.

Parties sending for their friends in the old country can now obtain prepaid tickets.

Steerage, $32, currency.

Other rates as low as any first-class line.

For further particulars apply to ISMAY, IMRIE & CO., No. 10 WATER Street, Liverpool, and No. 7 EAST INDIA Avenue, LEADENHALL Street, London; or at the company's offices, No. 19 BROADWAY, New York.

1 5† J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

THURSDAY LINE FOR CHARLESTON, AND ALL INTERIOR POINTS OF SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, FLORIDA, ETC.

The first-class Steamship FALL RIVER, Captain Hinckley, will sail on Thursday, March 2, at 12 o'clock, noon, from Pier 8, North Wharves, above Arch street.

Through bills of lading to all principal points in South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, etc., etc.

The sailing days of this line have been changed from Saturdays to Thursdays, at the suggestion of our principal shippers, to afford greater accommodation.

Rates of freight as low as by any other route.

For freight or passage apply on the pier, as above, or to

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 South Wharves.
WM. A. COURTENAY, Agent, Charleston. 2 24

FOR NEW YORK

VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL,

EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of the Line will commence loading on the 8th inst., leaving Daily as usual.

THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York North, East, or West, free of commission.

Freights received at low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 1 20

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOW-BOAT COMPANY.

Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
CAPTAIN JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
OFFICE, No. 12 South WHARVES,
1 21§ PHILADELPHIA.

## SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Washington, Saturday, Feb. 18, at 2 P. M.
City of Limerick, via Halifax, Tuesday, Feb. 21, at 1 P. M.
City of Paris, Saturday, Feb. 25, at 10 A. M.
City of London, Saturday, March 4, at 2 P. M.

and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By Mail Steamer Sailing every Saturday.

| Payable in gold. | | Payable in currency. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First Cabin | $75 | Steerage | $30 |
| To London | 80 | To London | 35 |
| To Halifax | 20 | To Halifax | 10 |

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.

THROUGH FREIGHT LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1871.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

No bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

State Room accommodations for passengers.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 1 11§

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS,
AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAMSHIPS

SAN SALVADOR, Captain Nickerson, from Pier No. 8 North River.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

MONTGOMERY, Captain Faircloth, from Pier No. 13 North River.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West street.

LEO, Captain Dearborn, from Pier No. 16 East River.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South street.

GENERAL BARNES, Captain Mallory, from Pier No. 36 North River.

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty street.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line. [1 6†

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, GEORGETOWN, AND WASHINGTON, D. C., VIA CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL,

with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1§

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL, UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

MERRIMACK, Captain Wier.
SOUTH AMERICA, Captain E. L. Tinklepaugh.
NORTH AMERICA, Captain G. B. Slocum.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
12 10† No. 5 Bowling-green, New York.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 6 P. M.

The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.

Through in twenty-four hours.

Goods forwarded to any point free of commission

Freights taken on accommodating terms.

Apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
4§ No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
Office, No. 12 South WHARVES Philadelphia. 4 11§

## CUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Le coultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at P. MADEIRA'S,
No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

## PHILADELPHIA AGENCY.

## Abbey & Holyrood Breweries.

Wm. Younger & Co., Edinburgh.

ESTABLISHED 1749.

We are now prepared to fill orders from the trade for

Bottled Ale and Porter

From the above celebrated Breweries.

POWELL & WEST,
No. 28 South FRONT Street,

Sole Agents for W. Younger & Co.

An invoice now landing ex-ship Amandus from Liverpool. 2 9 mwslmdp

J. T. EASTON. M'MAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
*SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,*
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York,
No. 16 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
No. 45 W. PRATT STREET, Baltimore.

We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

## RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.

Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

Until further notice trains will Leave and Arrive as follows:—

| TRAINS LEAVE. | A. M. | TRAINS ARRIVE. | A. M. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Read'g & Allent'n Way | 7:30 | Pottstown accom. | 9:15 |
| Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex | 8:15 | Read'g & Potts'e Ac. | 10:30 |
| Phila. & Potts'e Way Train | 12:30 P. M. | Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex | 1:00 P. M. |
| Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex | 3:30 | Phila. & Potts'e W. Train | 4:30 |
| Pottstown Accommo. | 4:00 | Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex | 7:00 |
| Read'g & Pottsv'e Ac. | 4:45 | Harrisburg, Pottsville, and Allentown Ac. | 9:10 |
| ON SUNDAYS. | A. M. | ON SUNDAYS. | A. M. |
| To Reading | 8:00 P. M. | From Pottsville | 12:35 P. M. |
| To Pottsville | 3:15 | From Reading | 7:25 |

The Sunday trains connect with similar trains on the Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

For Downingtown and points on Chester Valley Railroad, take 7:30 a. m., 12:30 noon, and 4 p. m.

For Schwenksville and points on Perkiomen Railroad, take 7:30 a. m. 12:30 noon, and 4 p. m.

For Mt. Pleasant and points on Colebrookdale Railroad take 7:30 a. m. and 4:00 p. m.

N. Y. EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND WEST.

Trains leave New York at 9:00 a. m. and 5:00 p. m., passing Reading at 1:55 and 10:05 p. m., connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central trains for Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Williamsport, etc.

Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

Trains for New York leave Harrisburg at 3:10, 8:10, and 11:45 a. m., and 2:50 p. m.

Additional train leaves New York for Harrisburg at 12 o'clock noon.

For particulars see Guide Books, which can be obtained at No. 811 Chesnut street, and at all stations, without charge.

Season, School, Mileage, and Commutation Tickets at reduced rates to be had of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

STREET CARS.—The Thirteenth and Fifteenth, and Race and Vine streets, connecting with other lines run close to the Depot.

Baggage collected and delivered by Dungan's Baggage Express. Orders left at Depot, or at No. 225 S. Fourth street.

GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN BRANCH, Depot, Ninth and Green.

Trains leave for Germantown at 6, 7, 8, 8½, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M.; 1, 2, 2:30, 3:15, 3:45, 4:05, 4:30, 5:05, 5:45, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 9, 10:05, 11, 12 p. m. Leave Germantown, 6, 6:55, 7:30, 8, 8:20, 9, 9½, 10, 11, 12 a. m.; 1, 2, 3, 3:50, 4, 4:45, 5, 5:30, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 p. m. The 8:20 and 9:30 down trains, 2:30, 3:45, and 5:45 up trains, will not stop on the Germantown branch. On Sundays, leave at 9:15 a. m.; 2, 4:05, 7, 10:45 p. m. Leave Germantown, 8:15 a. m.; 1, 3, 6, 9:45 p. m.

Passengers taking the 6:55, 9 a. m., and 6:30 p. m. trains from Germantown, will make close connection with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.—Leave at 6, 8, 10, 12 a. m.; 2:30, 3:45, 5:45, 7, 9 and 11 p. m. Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:10, 8, 9:10, 11:40 a. m.; 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, 10:40 p. m. On Sundays, leave 9:15 a. m.; 2 and 7 p. m. Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:50 a. m.; 12:40, 5:40, 9:25 p. m.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.—Leave at 6, 7:30, 9, 11:05 a. m.; 1:30, 3, 4, 5, 5:30, 6:15, 8:05, 10, 11:45 p. m. Leave Norristown at 5:30, 6:25, 7, 7:45, 8:50, 11 a. m.; 1:30, 3, 4:30, 6:15, 8, 9:30 p. m. On Sundays, leave at 9 a. m.; 2:30, 4, 7:30 p. m. Leave Norristown at 7 a. m.; 1, 5:30, 9 p. m.

FOR MANAYUNK.—Leave at 6, 7:30, 9, 11:05 a. m.; 1:30, 3, 4, 5, 5:30, 6:15, 8:05, 10, 11:45 p. m. Leave Manayunk at 6, 6:55, 7:30, 8:10, 9:20, 11:30 a. m.; 2, 3:30, 5, 6:45, 8:25, 10 p. m. On Sundays, leave at 9 a. m.; 2:30, 4, 7:30 p. m. Leave Manayunk at 7:30 a. m.; 1:30, 6:15, 9:30 p. m.

FOR PLYMOUTH.—Leave at 6 a. m. and 5 p. m. Leave Plymouth at 6:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.

The 7:45 a. m. train from Norristown will not stop at Magee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's Lane.

Passengers taking the 7:12, 9:05 a. m., and 6:30 p. m. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

The 8:30 a. m., 12:30 and 5 p. m. trains from New York stop at Intersection Station. 11

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 7 A. M., Mail and Accommodation, via Camden and Amboy, and at 3:30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

At 2 and 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 7 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Freehold and Farmingdale.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 5, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Edgewater, Beverly, Delanco, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

At 7:30 and 9:45 A. M., 1:20, 3:10, 5:30, 6:45 and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11:30 P. M., Line, via Jersey City.

At 7:30 and 9:45 A. M., 1:20, 3:10, 5:30, 6:45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9:45 A. M. 1:20, 6:45 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

Sunday Lines leave at 9:45 A. M., 6:45 P. M., and 12 night.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 9:30 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12:30, 5:15, and 7:30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 9:30 A. M., 2:30, 5, 15, 6, and 7:30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

VIA BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Rochester, Syracuse, Great Bend, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE), VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

At 11 A. M. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

VIA CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.

At 6:45 and 11 A. M., 1, 2:30, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11:30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 6:45 A. M., 2:30 and 6:30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 6:45 and 11 A. M., 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 6:45 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

Dec. 12, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, October 17, 1870, Trains will leave and arrive at the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA

For West Chester at 7:45 and 11:20 A. M., 2:30, 6:15, and 11:30 P. M. Stops at all stations.

For West Chester at 4:40 P. M. This train stops only at stations between Media and West Chester (Greenwood excepted).

For B. C. Junction at 4:10 P. M. Stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA

From West Chester at 6:30 and 10:45 A. M., 1:55, 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. Stops at all stations.

From West Chester at 7:55 A. M. This train stops only at stations between West Chester and Media (Greenwood excepted).

From B. C. Junction at 8:40 A. M. Stops at all stations.

ON SUNDAY.—Leave Philadelphia at 8:30 A. M. and 2 P. M. Leave West Chester at 7:55 A. M. and 4 P. M.

10 14 W. C. WHEELER, Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS,

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT, COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1870.

Trains will leave Philadelphia as follows:—From foot of Market street (upper ferry):

8:15 A. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, Vineland, Millville, and way stations.

11:45 A. M., Woodbury Accommodation.

3:15 P. M., Passenger for Cape May, Millville, and way stations below Glassboro.

3:30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and way stations.

5:30 P. M., Accommodation for Woodbury, Glassboro, Clayton, and intermediate stations.

Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 M.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

## RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, JANUARY 1, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Pittsburg Express | 12:11 A. M. |
| Mail Train | 9:00 A. M. |
| Lock Haven and Elmira Express | 9:40 A. M. |
| Paoli Accommodation, 10:10 A. M. & 1:10 and 7:10 P. M. | |
| Erie Express | 12:40 P. M. |
| Harrisburg Accommodation | 2:30 P. M. |
| Lancaster Accommodation | 4:10 P. M. |
| Parkesburg Train | 5:30 P. M. |
| Cincinnati Express | 8:00 P. M. |
| Erie Mail and Buffalo Express | 9:50 P. M. |
| Pacific Express | 10:10 P. M. |
| Paoli Accommodation, No. 4 | 11:10 P. M. |

Erie Mail leaves daily, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 10:10 P. M.

Cincinnati and Pacific Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9:40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6:40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7:40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6:30 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8:15 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 4:50 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6:20.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cincinnati Express | 3:10 A. M. |
| Philadelphia Express | 7:00 A. M. |
| Erie Mail | 7:00 A. M. |
| Paoli Accommodat'n, 8:20 A. M. & 3:50 & 6:40 P. M. | |
| Parkesburg Train | 9:00 A. M. |
| Fast Line and Buffalo Express | 9:50 A. M. |
| Lancaster Train | 12:20 P. M. |
| Erie Express | 5:45 P. M. |
| Lock Haven and Elmira Express | 5:45 P. M. |
| Pacific Express | 3:25 P. M. |
| Southern Express | 5:45 P. M. |
| Harrisburg Accommodation | 9:40 P. M. |
| Paoli Accommodation, No. 4 | 10:50 P. M. |

For further information apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.

COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11:45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11:45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:45 and 8:10 A. M., 2:00, 4:00, and 7:15 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7:15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:45 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:25 A. M., Express; 2:25 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—The trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| MAIL TRAIN | leaves Philadelphia | 9:40 P. M. |
| " | " Williamsport | 7:25 A. M. |
| " | arrives at Erie | 7:40 P. M. |
| ERIE EXPRESS | leaves Philadelphia | 12:20 A. M. |
| " | " Williamsport | 8:50 P. M. |
| " | arrives at Erie | 7:40 A. M. |
| ELMIRA MAIL | leaves Philadelphia | 9:30 A. M. |
| " | " Williamsport | 6:35 P. M. |
| " | arrives at Lock Haven | 7:50 P. M. |

EASTWARD.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| MAIL TRAIN | leaves Erie | 9:00 A. M. |
| " | " Williamsport | 10:05 P. M. |
| " | arrives at Philadelphia | 6:50 A. M. |
| ERIE EXPRESS | leaves Erie | 9:00 P. M. |
| " | " Williamsport | 8:25 A. M. |
| " | arrives at Philadelphia | 5:30 P. M. |
| ELMIRA MAIL | leaves Lock Haven | 8:15 A. M. |
| " | " Williamsport | 9:25 A. M. |
| " | arrives at Philadelphia | 5:30 P. M. |
| BUFFALO EXP. | leaves Williamsport | 12:35 A. M. |
| " | " Sunbury | 2:30 A. M. |
| " | arrives at Philadelphia | 9:40 A. M. |

Express, Mail, and Accommodation, east and West, connect at Corry, and all west bound trains and Mail and Accommodation east at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

WM. A. BALDWIN, General Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, October 3, 1870, trains will run as follows:—Leave Philadelphia from depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner Broad street and Washington avenue:—

For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

For Oxford Wednesdays and Saturdays only at 2:30 P. M.

For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays only 2:30 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Port Deposit at 9:25 A. M. and 4:25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

Oxford at 6:35 A. M., 10:35 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

Chadd's Ford at [illegible] M., 11:58 A. M., 3:55 P. M., and 6:49 P. M. Sundays 6:49 P. M. only.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
10 3 General Superintendent.

## RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, ODDRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Takes effect December 19, 1870.

Fifteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7:00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7:35 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, Elmira, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

8:25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Mahano

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

### MORE DENTISTS.

**Eighth Annual Commencement of the Philadelphia Dental College at the Academy of Music—The Address to the Graduates—What it is Hoped They Will Do Upon Leaving Their Alma Mater.**

The eighth annual commencement of the Philadelphia Dental College took place to-day at noon, in the Academy of Music.

A large audience had assembled in the building, at eleven o'clock, to listen to a musical programme performed by the Germania Orchestra, under the leadership of Carl Sentz. At noon the graduates took positions on the stage, on which also the trustees and faculty of the college occupied seats.

The proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. B. L. Agnew, after which Rev. Richard Newton, D. D., conferred the degrees.

On the completion of the performance by the orchestra of a selection from *Traviata*, Prof. D. D. Smith, D. D. S. delivered the address to the graduates, of which we present a full abstract.

ADDRESS TO THE GRADUATES BY PROFESSOR D. D. SMITH, D. D. S.

Gentleman Graduates:—Custom is frequently the antecedent of law, and law controls action. In compliance with the law which custom has established for the government of this and other institutions of learning, it now becomes my duty, but no less a privilege because it is duty, on behalf of the faculty briefly to address you. Probably no events of life are called to remembrance with greater pleasure than the times of receiving deserved honors from an institution of learning. The regrets frequently expressed by those who have been debarred such privileges point with marked significance to the desirableness and great value of the systematic training of the college course as a preparation for any profession.

Let me then, gentlemen, extend to you most hearty gratulations on the occasion of this your regular and auspicious entry into the dental profession. You have not, as many have done and as some are still doing, like thieves and robbers climbed up some other way, but you have come honorably in at the door and been publicly recognized amidst the kindly sympathies of these admiring friends. The advantages which an attendant upon the instructions of our dental colleges enjoys over one whose privileges are limited to private tutorship, are discoverable from every point of view. So patent has it become to thinking men that no practitioner is fully qualified without the instruction afforded by our institutions, that no preceptor whose teachings are of value will longer receive students in dentistry without the provision for attending college, and every year witnesses the spectacle of men seeking these advantages who have enjoyed the confidence and respect of the community as practitioners for five, ten, fifteen, or even twenty years.

Incredible as it may appear, yet there are those in every community who seem to believe that the necessity for dentistry is an outgrowth of dentistry, rather than that dentistry is an outgrowth of the necessity; many who seem to believe that the business of our profession is to incite decay and foster disease, and that it is maintained, partially at least, by misery and ruin of its own working. In view of this, but with no intention of offering it as an answer to such fallacy, it may be of interest to glance at what we should infer from the little really known as to the condition of the human teeth in past ages, and as to the necessity for dentistry coeval with civilization.

In Solomon's song the Church is personified as the "daughter of Zion." A portion of the description of this perfection of beauty is given thus:—

"Thy teeth are as a flock of sheep which go up from the washing, whereof every one beareth twins, and there is not one barren among them."

A finer description of a sound and beautiful set of teeth it would be difficult to conceive—white as a flock of sheep just from the washing: they are in pairs, and not one is broken or useless. This is evidently designed to teach two things: first, good teeth, free and clean from destructive agents, are the most pleasing ornaments it is possible for a young woman to be adorned with; and, second, this perfect set of teeth was chosen rather than gold or jewels, not alone because they were more fitting adornments for this daughter of Zion, this perfection of beauty, but in contradistinction to the imperfect ones which then existed. Several operations upon the teeth, with a view to their preservation, were described at a time near the commencement of the Christian era by one Celsus of Rome, and the Latin poet Martial presents incontrovertible evidence that teeth in his time were not only decayed and lost, but that artificial ones were used. He writes:—

"If teeth like lady we would display,
With purchased bone and horn of India
Our mouths we must array."

And again:—

"Thais has teeth so black, Lucania white.
Seek you the cause? Lucania's teeth are bought,
While Thais wears her own."

China has made crude efforts to repair the wastes of decay in human teeth as far back among preceding generations as we are able to trace her history. Thus we may infer that teeth have suffered from disease in the past as they do to-day, and should we more closely pursue our investigations we would find that disease has not only *existed*, but that it has uncontrollably destroyed, resulting in pain, sickness and death, and it is *Dentistry* only, and that of the nineteenth century, which has ever interposed a single effective barrier to the ravages of this fell destroyer. Educated American dentistry of to-day has so completely throttled the diseases of the human teeth that it stands pre-eminent and unchallenged among the specialties of medicine. The question is often started, "Why within a few years has dentistry taken a position of such importance? why is the door of recognition so fast opening to her among the liberal professions?" We answer in the single word, concentration.

The benefits conferred by dentistry are so imperfectly understood that comparatively a few think our science susceptible of any definition except such an one as that given by Noah Webster. In one of the latest editions of his "Dictionary" we read "Dentistry is the art or practice of a dentist," and a "dentist is one who cleans, fills, repairs, or extracts teeth." The man who wrote that definition most certainly was the victim of just such a dentist as he describes—a cleaner, a filler, a repairer, and an extractor, but principally the latter. I have never consulted Mr. Webster to ascertain what medicine is, but from this definition of dentistry I judge medicine to be the art or practice of a physician, and a physician to be one who administers calomel, jalap, rhubarb, and pills. Since its existence the masses of the medical profession have ignored dentistry, affecting to despise its mechanics. So persistently, indeed, have medical men set their faces against recognizing the just claims of true dentistry, that only since it began to shoot its own separate roots into the soil of science, seeking that which general medicine never has and never can furnish, and to appear itself as a tree laden with healing for the suffering, have they in any sense seen this as a branch of the mother science. The question is even yet asked dentists and dental students, Why do you not attend a medical college for an M. D., instead of a dental college for a D. D. S.? While dentistry recognizes to the fullest extent that an education in general medicine is imperatively the best preparation as an introduction to its study, it is as fully and truly known that the possession of such information no more qualifies for the practice of dentistry in any direction than graduating in agriculture qualifies for the practice of law. Nor is it a matter of boasting. The vast field of research opened by dental science compels a literature and system of education of its own.

You are to-day welcome to the ranks of a liberal profession second in importance and usefulness to no specialty in medical science. Devoted concentration is fast wresting it from the hands of incompetency, and urging it to a position of influence. Concentration of purpose for the good of humanity has dethroned kingdoms, overturned empires, crushed the power of despotism, and raised the standard of civilization in every country on the face of the globe, and it shall not fail of its object when directed to the elevation of a healing art. Educated, recommended, and commissioned as you are, you cannot fail, if you be men, to claim companionship in effort with those who are steadily moving on this work; and thus shall it move on, and your influence extend with theirs, until everywhere on the civilized earth dentistry shall rise up to relieve suffering, minister comfort, and scatter blessings in the pathway of mankind.

After the conclusion of Dr. Smith's address the programme was then proceeded with as follows:—

Selection, *La Belle Hellene*.....Offenbach
Valedictory, by James B. Willmott, L. D. S., of Canada.
Cavatina, *Prophet*.....Meyerbeer
Benediction, by Rev. J. L. Withrow.
Homburger Sprudel, *Galop*.....Parlow

THE GRADUATES.

The following is a list of the graduates and the States from which they come:—

Pennsylvania—Samuel J. Dickey, Thornton F. Farmer, Charles H. Harry, Enos J. Perry, William L. Singley, Joseph P. Wyman.
Ohio—James M. Carter, C. Curtis Cleverly, Hartley Clerke, Thomas J. Harcourt, John H. Hisey, T. A. Lewis, Charles W. Sellers.
New York—Henry E. Balls, William A. Barrows, George B. Hawley, Jacob Simonson.
Kentucky—Edward S. Rider, Thomas J. Reynolds.
Colombia, S. A.—Pedro F. De Castro, Joaquin M. Palacio, Jr., Sergio M. Rosellon.
South Carolina—Michael S. Kinloch, M. D., Captain C. Patrick, D. Hamnit Tregue.
Canada—Robert H. Stansfeld, James B. Willmott.
Maryland—Phil. S. Appleman.
Rhode Island—Alphonso W. Buckland.
Iowa—Samuel P. Chalfant.
Massachusetts—Edward S. Hathaway.
Washington, D. C.—Henry C. Thompson.
France—Gabriel G. Torre.
Germany—John H. Hubert.
Norway—Hans O. Heide.
Halifax, N. S.—John S. Mackey.
Charles J. Essig, of Pennsylvania, received the Honorary Degree.

### PERSONAL PROPERTY.

**Should it be Taxed in Philadelphia?—A Word of Warning from New York—How our City has Increased in Size and Prosperity—An Unusual Compliment.**

Under authority of a joint resolution of the New York Legislature, the Hon. David A. Wells and Edwin Dodge and George W. Cuyler, Esqs., were appointed by Governor Hoffman commissioners to revise the laws of the State for the assessment and collection of taxes. In pursuance of that object these gentlemen visited our city, and remained for a number of days studying our system of municipal taxation. In view of the fact that at the present moment our city is agitated upon the subject of the taxation of personal property, this abstract of the report, which in all its details is of great importance, will be of peculiar interest to our readers:—

"Another advantage which may be claimed for the proposed system of valuing the personal property of individuals for the purpose of taxation according to the indices which he exhibits to the public is, that the individual would thereby see and feel in a consolidated form the proportion of the public burden he is called upon to sustain, and accordingly have his attention more powerfully directed to the manner in which the revenues raised by taxation are disposed of. On the other hand, where taxes are collected by indirection, and are levied upon a multitude of objects, they escape the attention, and leave the citizen in indolent and injurious indifference as to the disposition that is made of them. A striking illustration of the truth of this proposition is now afforded in the case of the city of Philadelphia, *one of the cleanest, most convenient and prosperous cities of the country*. Taxation for municipal and county expenditures, as has been before shown, are here assessed almost exclusively upon land and buildings, and yet in no other city in the country are rents so moderate, the buildings so tasteful, and the investment in real estate mortgages regarded with more favor. While New York City, with a population of 927,000, in the years 1869 and 1870 built or proposed to build 4537 buildings, Philadelphia, with a population of 657,000, issued permits for erection within its limits, during the same period, of over 10,000 buildings, a large proportion of which were for dwellings. Notwithstanding this favorable exhibit for Philadelphia, a portion of her local government are agitating the question of abandoning the existing system of taxation, and of adopting a system akin to that now existing in New York and Massachusetts. And for what? Not that the city is not well governed, and in most respects what it should be, but simply that more money may be obtained for greater expenditures. The local legislators know very well that, so long as the present system of taxation is maintained, the raising of additional revenues will be resisted and rendered impracticable. But it is hoped that by bringing into the range of assessment the multitudinous objects classed under the head of personal property, that which is now difficult will then be easy. The commissioners are decidedly of the opinion that the citizens of Philadelphia, if they consult their own interests, will avoid taking a step so difficult, when once taken, to be retraced, and which is sure to deprive them of one great element of their present municipal prosperity."

In this connection we present some interesting and important statistics bearing upon the subject of taxation, compiled from the report from which the above extract is taken. The following table presents the rate and taxation *per capita* in several cities:—

| *Place.* | *Rate.* | *Per capita* |
|---|---|---|
| New York | $2·27 | $29·54 |
| Brooklyn | 3·87 | 19·02 |
| Albany | 4·57 | 20·12 |
| Rochester | 6·70 | 15·25 |
| Montreal | | 5·28 |
| Troy | $4 30 to 5·24 | 18·00 |
| Boston | 1·53 | 36·10 |
| Philadelphia | 1 80 | 13·73 |
| Cincinnati | 3·19 | 19·09 |
| Chicago | 1·50 | 21·65 |
| Hartford | | 17·14 |
| Buffalo | | 12·33 |
| Springfield, Mass | | 14·58 |

The taxation of London for local purposes in 1867 was $16,458,390, or $5·85 per capita.

The following table shows the assessed valuations of real and personal property for the several States named, with the ratio between them, the figures being those for the year 1869:—

| *State.* | *Real Estate.* | *Personal.* | *Ratio.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York | $1,532,720,907 | $434,270,278 | 1 to 3·53 |
| Iowa | 222,561,041 | 71,971,171 | 1 to 3·09 |
| Illinois | 346,587,734 | 142,407,041 | 1 to 2·43 |
| Massachusetts | 888,083,415 | 508,085,988 | 1 to 1·64 |
| Ohio | 607,418,203 | 459,762,252 | 1 to 1·51 |

Pennsylvania is not given in the report, and there is no means of ascertaining, without great labor, the aggregate assessments of all the counties of the State. The Auditor-General's report on the finances of the State for 1870, however, gives $171,686,918 as the valuation of personal property in the entire State taxable for State purposes alone. The valuation for Philadelphia is placed at $44,664,158, while the city assessment places it at $8,188,873 only.

In the following table are given the valuations of real and personal property, and the ratio borne by the latter to the former, in the several cities:—

| *Cities.* | *Real Estate.* | *Personal.* | *Ratio* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brooklyn | $188,689,579 | $17,559,930 | 1 to 10·46 |
| Rochester | 9,728,736 | 1,501,600 | 1 to 6·47 |
| Buffalo | 30,904,139 | 6,735,915 | 1 to 4·58 |
| Albany | 25,144,980 | 5,916,278 | 1 to 4·11 |
| Chicago | 211,371,240 | 54,633,655 | 1 to 3·86 |
| Springfield | 17,665,610 | 5,901,570 | 1 to 2·99 |
| Jersey City | 21,995,460 | 8,735,610 | 1 to 2·51 |
| New York city | 684 146,768 | 281,142,696 | 1 to 2·43 |
| Worcester | 21,603,800 | 9,642,550 | 1 to 2·24 |
| Milwaukee | 29,382,695 | 14,110,618 | 1 to 2·08 |
| Troy | 10,654,144 | 5,566,965 | 1 to 1·93 |
| Lowell | 16,195,125 | 8,595,871 | 1 to 1·86 |
| Boston | 366,593,100 | 218,496,300 | 1 to 1·67 |
| Cincinnati | 72,248,344 | 58,471,656 | 1 to 1·23 |
| Providence | 59,908,400 | 42,162,500 | 1 to 1·20 |
| Philadelphia | 476,851,800 | 8,188,873 | 1 to 57·49 |

The report proceeds to show that the valuation of real estate in New York is always placed, illegally, far below its par value, but without any uniformity in the assessment. The report then continues:—

"But the valuation of personal property is far more unequal, and often amounts to less than one-tenth of its real value, while in other cases it is exacted rigorously to its full amount. The practice of evading assessments on personal property is almost universal, and is facilitated by legal exemptions; where, on the other hand, through the honesty of the tax-payer, the valution is full, the tax becomes oppressive, and capital is driven from the State. A delegate in the Constitutional Convention (Mr. Pierrepont, of New York) stated that he could name in the State 'thirty men whose aggregate wealth is $450,000,000, whose individual wealth is $15,000,000,' or over $25,000,000 in excess of its valuation for said year of all the personal property of the entire State. In Brooklyn the aggregate valuation of all property for the current year is $201,249,559; but of this, $188,689,579 represent real estate, and only $17,559,980 personal property. And it is to be further noted that of this seventeen millions valuation of personal property in this great city, $7,956,820 are assessed against corporations, banks, ferries, gas companies, etc., leaving only $9,603,160 against individuals, an amount which probably does not equal the aggregate personal property of two of its citizens."

The following letter from Henry C. Carey, Esq., the eminent public economist, which was read in Select Council yesterday, is also of great interest in this connection:—

JOHN L. SHOEMAKER, Chairman of Committee on Law—Dear Sir:—Allow me to offer you my thanks for the excellent report that I have just now read. More than a dozen years since I showed that the taxation of personal property was a characteristic of a state of semi-barbarism; that with advance in civilization real estate becomes more and more capable of contributing to the funds of the State; and that is the natural course of things, since property must ultimately become the exclusive contributor to the public revenue.

Should you desire to see why this must necessarily be so, turn to the third volume of my work on "Social Science," and you will find it in chapter xiii. At that time the idea to some, I know, was altogether new. It is gratifying to me that its accuracy is now already confirmed by your report, and by that simultaneously made to the Legislature of New York.

Excuse this trespass on your attention, and believe me, yours truly, HENRY C. CAREY.
Saturday, Feb. 18, 1871.

FELL ON THE ICE.—Frederick Hogan this morning fell on the ice in Lombard street, above Third, and dislocated his thigh. He was conveyed to the Pennsylvania Hospital. His residence is at No. 612 Penn street, and his age is forty-six years.

### PHARMACY.

**The Semi-Centennial Anniversary of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy.**

Last evening the fiftieth anniversary of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy was held in the college building on Tenth street, below Race. A large audience was in attendance in the main lecture-room, on the second floor of the building.

On the long lecture-table in the room were arranged specimens of the medical preparations and instruments of the earlier times side by side with those of the later period. There was a strong contrast between the unshapely vials and clumsy appliances, some of them of the eighteenth century, and the elegant preparations of the latter portion of the nineteenth.

Among the objects of special interest was a druggist's prescription book of 1822-23, containing the autographs of physicians formerly eminent, as Dr. Hudson, Dr. Parrish, Dr. Hartshorne, Dr. Emlen. Of those whose names were therein written, all save one, the venerable Dr. Jackson, have gone forever from the scenes of their labors. There was also exhibited a frame containing labels from the old drug stores, once well-known in the city, and bearing the names of G. W. Carpenter, Dillwyn Parrish, William Biddle and others. Among the ancient books exhibited was a copiously illustrated copy of the works of the "highly experienced and famous chemist, John Rudolph Glauber." It bore date 1689, and was recently presented to the college by Edward Gaillard, Jr., Esq.

The meeting was called to order about 8 o'clock, and Peter Williamson, Esq., took the chair. This gentleman was the first secretary of the institution.

The minutes of the meeting held February 23, 1822, at which the college was instituted, were then read, after which the minutes of the meeting held in the following March, at which the college was formally inaugurated, were read.

Mr. James T. Shinn then read a paper, prepared by Mr. Samuel P. Troth, giving reminiscences of the college in its early days.

Addresses were made by Professors Rogers, Gross, Leidy, and Parrish, of the various medical institutions of the city, and by Professor T. S. Wiegand, who also presented Professor W. Proctor, of the College of Pharmacy, with a handsome gold watch. The Professor signified his sincere thanks for the favor.

After addresses from A. P. Sharp, Esq., and Professor J. F. Moore, of Baltimore, the gentlemen adjourned to the lower hall of the building, where a handsome entertainment concluded the evening's festivities.

### THE BLOODY FIFTH.

**Its Divisions are Changed by the Councils Committee—The Effect.**

This morning there was a meeting of the Committee on Election Divisions of Councils, the chairman whereof is Mr. Joseph S. Allen. If the operations of this body are not regarded with deep interest by the general public, they are of the utmost importance to politicians. This body, under the guise of the public good, can change majorities to the consternation of political aspirants and their constituents, and, to a great degree, remove the power of controlling the elections from the dominant party in a division or ward. This morning there was a large attendance of politicians in the Clerks of Councils' office, for no less a subject than that of resubdividing the "Bloody Fifth Ward," the stronghold of the valiant and unterrified Democracy, came up.

After a fiery debate, but a useless one on the part of the minority, all existing divisions were wiped out and ten new ones arranged, where before there were but eight. By this, where before the rampant unwashed had supreme control they are to a degree restricted, and the colored voters, who were so shamelessly assaulted at the last election, will, it is hoped, by this redivision exercise their franchise unmolested. In a ward where heretofore there has never been a Republican judge, though there was a large Republican constituency, there will now be three. Reform is the order of the day.

### END OF A CONTEST.

**The Genuineness of a Will Vindicated by the Register's Court.**

On the 22d of October, 1868, Robert West, of this city, made his will. Shortly thereafter he appended a codocil, and in a few days expired. By this will he gave to—

| | |
|---|---|
| Sarah Morley, an heir | $10,000 |
| Robert Morley " " | 5,000 |
| Catharine Neill, housekeeper | 5,000 |
| St. Joseph's Hospital | 5,000 |
| Howard Institution | 5,000 |
| Northern Home for Friendless Children | 5,000 |
| Church Home | 5,000 |
| Foster Home | 5,000 |

And to Dr. Joseph Beale, U. S. N., his house at No. 632 North Fifth street, and certain other property.

Sarah Morley, the heir named above, filed a caveat in which she protested against the issuance of letters testamentary to the executors, claiming that the testator, when the will was made, was of "unsound mind, memory, and understanding;" and, further, that "the said papers are not the last will, testament, and codicil of the said Robert West;" and that, still further, the will was procured by duress and constraint.

Upon this a long litigation ensued, but it is now ended, Judge Allison having issued a decree sustaining the genuineness of the will, and therefore giving the executors under it power to act.

MISSING LETTERS.—At an early hour this morning a mail-bag filled with letters was found by Policeman Anthony Murphy at the corner of Twenty-third and Market streets. The officer returned it to the Post Office.

### ALMOST A HOMICIDE.

**A Violent Assault on a Married Woman—The Arrest of the Offender.**

George Greibs, a boy of sixteen years, employed on the farm of Charles Aiman, at Edge hill, in the lower section of Montgomery county, on Tuesday afternoon last was guilty of a serious assault upon Mrs. Aiman, during the absence of her husband, who is at present in Maryland for the transaction of business. Greibs took advantage of the absence of his employer, intending no doubt to carry off all the money he could find after rendering Mrs. Aiman incapable of resistance or frightening her into submission. He first threw her violently to the floor, then demanded all her money. When she protested that she had none he beat her over the head with a fire-shovel until she was almost insensible. Fearing detection, he then made his escape. Yesterday morning Greibs was arrested at the Erie street station, on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, by Police Officer Fry. He was given a hearing before Alderman Sinex, and has been sent to Norristown for trial. The residence of the lad is at the Rising Sun. He has only resided with Mr. Aiman about six months.

ROBBERY ON SPRING GARDEN STREET.—Burglars this morning at an early hour broke open the residence of Mr. Blasius, No. 1318 Spring Garden street, and carried away a quantity of clothing and some other articles. The entrance to the residence of Mr. Blasius was through the bath-room window, the thieves gaining access thereto by means of a ladder which they had stolen from the neighboring dwelling occupied by George H. Vandyke. The burglars then placed the ladder under a rear window of the house of Mr. Mueller, who lives at No. 1316. They effected an entrance and had a considerable quantity of clothing packed up, when, becoming frightened at something, they disappeared. Breaking open one house for the purpose of robbing another is a new phase of burglarious impudence.

ASSAULT WITH A PITCHFORK.—Last night an intoxicated man named John Roat was creating a disturbance in the vicinity of Inquirer and Farrish streets. Officer Chandler attempted to arrest him, when Roat, taking refuge in a stable, began to show fight. Seizing a pitchfork, he struck the officer, who, however, eventually succeeded in disarming the rebellious customer. Roat was taken before Alderman Massey, and was held in $700 bail for trial.

### POLITICAL.

**Meeting of the Republican State Central Committee—Proposition to Alter the Time for the Assemblage of the State Convention.**

The Republican State Central Committee held a meeting to-day at noon, in the rooms of the National Union Club, No. 1105 Chesnut street.

The object of the meeting was the consideration of a proposition for the postponement of the State Convention for the nomination of candidates for the positions of Auditor-General and Surveyor-General, which had been fixed to assemble on the 10th of March next, in the city of Harrisburg. Some of the members of the committee, deeming that there is a likelihood of an additional number of judges to be nominated, consider that the business will be facilitated by making all the nominations at one and the same convention. It will be recollected, also, that a bill is now before the Legislature looking to amendments and alterations of our State Constitution, and should the bill become a law, delegates for these important matters will also be chosen. For these reasons it is thought expedient that the time of assembling should be altered, in case the projects before alluded to should be determined upon.

After a consultation of about half an hour a resolution was unanimously adopted postponing the time for the assemblage of the convention from the 10th of March to the 17th day of May next.

### AID FOR FRANCE.

**Free Transportation of Supplies.**

His Honor Mayor Fox, as Chairman of the Committee on the French Relief Fund, this morning received an additional number of letters from railroad Presidents, kindly offering to transport provisions, clothing, etc., intended to be sent to France, free of charge.

F. A. Comly, Esq., President of the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, says in his communication that "the officers of this company will take pleasure in aiding the committee in their laudable undertaking, and will give instructions for the prompt transportation of all consignments free of charge."

The letter of Isaac Hinckley, Esq., President of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, is in a similar spirit to the first.

The President of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, Franklin B. Gowen, has also addressed a letter to the Mayor, in which he states that orders for free transportation have already been issued.

BURGLARY AT GERMANTOWN.—Yesterday morning the clothing store of A. Wolfe, on Main street, Germantown, was entered by burglars by opening a side window. After gaining access they proceeded to take the clothing down from the shelves and pack it up. They were evidently disturbed in their operations, and it was no doubt their intention to make the haul as complete as possible, as nearly everything of value in the store was neatly tied up for convenience of carrying. They were frightened off, but not without carrying away with them about $200 worth of clothing.

STRUCK BY A ROLL OF LEATHER.—Henry Omlet was admitted to the Pennsylvania Hospital this morning suffering from a bad bruise on the head, received this morning at a leather store No. 412 North Third street. While standing under an open hatchway a roll of leather fell from the fourth story, striking him on the head, knocking him down, and injuring him seriously.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A WAGON.—The old lady, aged eighty years, who was run over at Sixth and Spruce streets last evening, by which she received serious injuries about the head and side, has been ascertained to be a Mrs. Catharine Doran. Her residence is at Second and Reed streets, where she lives with her son Patrick. The driver of the wagon was placed under arrest.

BURGLARY IN WEST PHILADELPHIA.—Shortly before 2 o'clock this morning burglars succeeded in forcing open the dwelling of Mr. Callahan, Fifty-eight street and Baltimore avenue. The thieves secured about $600 in cash, a quantity of silver ware, two gold watches, and a number of articles of clothing. Detectives are engaged in investigating the matter.

CLOSE DRIVING.—Wm. Boyle was arrested at Eleventh and Chesnut street on Wednesday last for a violation of a city ordinance by close driving. He was fined by Alderman Jones, and bound over in $400 bail to keep the peace.

AN OWNER WANTED.—A basket of groceries was picked up in Shippen street market a few days ago. The provisions are now at the Second District Station-house awaiting an owner.

RECKLESS DRIVING.—A man named John Wagner was yesterday arrested at Eleventh and Chesnut streets for reckless driving. He was fined by Alderman Jones.

LODGERS.—In the Third District Police Station House last night, 135 lodgers found sleeping accommodations.

## LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

**Revenue Cases.**

*United States District Court—Judge Cadwalader.*

In the case of the United States vs. Adam Sites et al., before reported, the question turned upon the warehouse bond, and a verdict was rendered against John Brennemann in favor of the Government for $3000.

The United States vs. Jacob Bilhardt. An action on a distiller's bond. Verdict for the Government for $3000.

The United States vs. Samuel B. Collins, John Long, and Thomas Collins. An action on a distiller's bond, the amount claimed being $1138. The action was brought on the ground that Samuel Collins, the principal in the bond, violated its conditions, thereby rendering himself and the other defendants, his sureties, liable—the breach being a failure to pay the taxes due. The defense pleaded payment of taxes upon all liquors actually distilled. Verdict for Government for $607.

**Civil Cases.**

*District Court, No. 1—Judge Thayer.*

George W. Lockhart vs. The City. An action to recover the sixth instalment upon a contract for the building of a school house in Reed street, the defense alleging payment to the original contractors, who assigned to plaintiff. Verdict for plaintiff, $4966·76.

James Maguire and John Wetherill, assignees in bankruptcy, vs. Freiberg & Worksam. An action of trover. Verdict by consent for plaintiffs, $1890.

Jacob F. Gobering vs. Jeremiah L. Hutchinson. An action to recover for work and labor done upon a farm. Verdict for plaintiff, $161·71.

George Smith vs. Moro Phillips. An action to recover damages for injuries done to plaintiff's crops upon his farm near Torresdale, by gases from defendant's chemical works near by, the cause of complaint continuing from April, 1867, to September, 1869. On trial.

*District Court, No. 2—Judge Hare.*

Naylor & Co. vs. William Shields. An action to recover for an alleged breach of contract to purchase rod iron for the manufacture of spikes. The defense justified their refusal to accept on the ground that the first part of the purchase delivered was found to be useless. On trial.

**The Carney Homicide.**

*Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Lydon and Paxson.*

The trial of John Ayres, colored, for the murder of William Carney, colored, was resumed to-day. The witnesses examined repeat the statements made in the trial of William Pentz, saying that before the latter fired the fatal shot Ayres said to him, "Take your time, Billy, and go for him; if you don't I'll go for you." The trial has not yet been concluded.

At the close of the Commonwealth's case, the prisoner offered to submit to a verdict of murder of the second degree, which being consented to by the prosecution, and approved by the Court, was accordingly rendered, and he was at once sentenced to the Eastern Penitentiary for ten years.

FINE STATIONERY
AND
Card Engraving.
DREKA,
No. 1033 CHESNUT STREET.
2 15 tuthsstop

# THIRD EDITION

## TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

## Government and the Pacific R. R.

## The Appropriation Bills.

## Later from Europe.

## Mad'lle Schneider Alive and Well.

## Startling War Rumors.

## Hostilities to be Renewed.

## Death of Judge Conyngham, of Pa.

## Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

### FROM EUROPE.

LONDON, Feb. 24.

**Mad'lle Schneider**

is alive and well.

**A Brazilian Loan of Three Millions Sterling**

has been introduced in the London market.

A despatch from Havre says great indignation is felt at the fact that the

**Germans Occupied Honfleur,**

which was stipulated by the armistice as neutral.

**Startling Rumor.**

A despatch from Amiens says unfavorable news has been received from Versailles, and the German troops are already in motion.

There has undoubtedly been an insurrection

**In Algeria,**

but it was suppressed.

VERSAILLES, Feb. 24.

**Paris is Quiet.**

M. Thiers is expected here to-day. The Department of Calvados has been placed under the command of a Governor-General.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—The evening edition of the *Times* has the following despatch from Versailles to-day:—"Count Bismarck has

**Doubts of the Conclusion of Peace**

at this time. France has asked a prolongation of the armistice.

**Hostilities Will be Renewed**

at midnight on the 26th. The guns of the forts have been turned towards Paris. A long conference has been held to-day."

**Afternoon Quotations.**

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 24—2:30 P. M.—Receipts of Wheat for three days 12,500 quarters, all American. Lard declining.

### FROM WASHINGTON.

**The Appropriation Bills.**

*Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Several Republican Senators are satisfied that if the bill to enforce the right of citizens to vote in the several States is pressed to a vote there is a great danger of two or three appropriation bills falling. If the bills fail the next session will be prolonged into the summer.

The Judiciary Committee of the Senate made a report to-day on the question of the right of the Secretary of the Treasury to retain fifty per cent. of the earnings from

**The Government Business of the Pacific Railroad.**

The committee maintain that under the proper construction of the act relating to the Pacific Railroad the Secretary has no authority to retain more than fifty per cent. for payment of the interest on the bonds. The opinion of the Attorney-General on this subject is reversed by the committee.

The Senate Pacific Railroad Committee has directed Mr. Stewart to make a report on the question of

**Transportation over the Pacific Railroad,**

which shows that there has been a saving of many millions in the transportation of Government stores and mails by the construction of these roads. The committee recommend that all transportation and freights of the Government for the Pacific coast be sent over the Pacific Railroad, provided it does not cost the Government than by other routes.

The Judiciary Committee of the Senate has reported in favor of repealing the act of July, 1862, known as the

**Ironclad Oath.**

This is in accordance with the recommendation of the President.

The President and those favoring the

**Annexation of San Domingo**

are much pleased with the reports which have been received of the progress of the commission and the feeling they have discovered in favor of annexation. The President is somewhat disappointed at the fact that the commission will be delayed in its return until April. He expected them at a much earlier period. The Haytien Minister is preparing a statement in which he will deny emphatically the story that the Haytien Government is in league with Cabral and interested in fomenting rebellions in Dominica.

### PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

**Senate.**

HARRISBURG, Feb. 24.—Mr. Brooke had passed a bill relative to the Delaware County Prison, after amending it by striking out the third and sixth sections.

Mr. Dill had passed a supplement to the charter of the Lewisburg, Spruce Creek, and Centre Railroad Company, authorizing the issuing of bonds for the extension to Danville, and for other purposes.

The Speaker presented the annual report of the Deaf and Dumb Institution.

Also, a petition from the National Land Reform Association, asking the Legislature to protest against land grants.

Mr. Evans, from the Committee on Agriculture, reported and had passed a joint resolution authorizing the publication of the annual report of the Fish Commissioner, 1000 for the Senate and 2000 for the House, the printing to be done under the contract.

Mr. Turner offered the following resolution, which was adopted:—

*Whereas*, Cheap fuel and cheap food are essential to the progress and well being of the State, and whereas, cheap freights are essential to cheap fuel and cheap food, and whereas, further, some of the railroads created by the State mainly for conveying the anthracite coal of Pennsylvania to market have advanced freights, so that the cost of coal is doubled to the consumer, and the people thereby are with the total loss of this indispensable article, therefore

*Resolved*, That the Governor be and is hereby requested to procure from the Attorney-General of the Commonwealth, and furnish to this body at the earliest possible moment, an opinion upon the powers of railroad companies to impose such rates of freight.

A resolution was adopted providing that when the Senate adjourns to-day it does so to meet on Monday at 4 P. M.

On motion of Mr. Connell, the bill providing for the free admission of stockholders to the Philadelphia Academy of Music was recommitted.

Mr. White offered a resolution fixing Wednesday evening next for the consideration of bills on constitutional reform. He said that it was important that the subject should be considered as early as possible.

Mr. Buckalew said the Senate had better take up the House bill when it comes over and not waste time in considering the Senate bill. The resolution was then postponed by a party vote.

The following bills were reported from committee:—

Senate bill incorporating the city of Wilkesbarre.

Senate bill to incorporate the North and West Branch Railroad Company.

### FROM THE STATE.

**Death of Hon. John N. Conyngham.**

*Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.*

WILKESBARRE, Feb. 24.—A despatch from Magnolia, Mississippi, announces the death of Hon. John N. Conyngham, of Wilkesbarre, who was killed at that place by being run over by a railroad train. Judge Conyngham, in company with his son, Wm. L. Conyngham, Esq., was *en route* for Texas to bring home an invalid son.

[Mr. Conyngham was the father-in-law of Right Rev. Bishop Stevens of Pennsylvania.—ED.]

**New York Produce Market.**

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—Cotton steady; sales 2500 bales at 15¾c. Flour quiet and without decided change; sales 15,000 barrels. Wheat rather more steady, but no sales. Corn steady; sales, 24,000 bushels new mixed Western at 83@84c. Oats quiet; sales 14,000 bushels Ohio and Western at 67@68½c. Beef steady. Pork firmer; new mess, $22·25@22·37; old mess, $21 50@21·75. Lard firmer; steam, 12¾@13¼c; kettle, 13¼c. Whisky steady at 91½c.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

*For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.*

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.
MISS LILLIAN S. EDGARTON,
On MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 27.
Subject: "MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE."
CHAPIN, March 2. DOUGHERTY, 13. BILLINGS, 16. "FAT CONTRIBUTOR," 20. KILPATRICK, 23. CADY STANTON, 27. GRAND CONCERT, 30.
ADMISSION.....50 CENTS
RESERVED SEATS.....25 CENTS Extra
Tickets to any of the Single Lectures, and to the Concert, for sale at Gould & Fischer's Piano Rooms, No. 923 CHESNUT Street, and at the ACADEMY on the evenings of the Lectures.
Ticket Office open daily from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
Doors open at quarter-past 7: Lecture at 8. 2 24 3t

LECTURES ON EUROPEAN LIFE AND TRAVEL, AND A JOURNEY THROUGH PALESTINE, BY THE REV. J. W. CLAPTON, to be given in the Lecture-room at Advent Church, YORK Avenue, above Buttonwood street.
First Lecture.....TUESDAY, Feb. 28, 1871. "London and Paris."
Second Lecture.....TUESDAY, March 14, 1871. "From Messina to Jaffa."
Third Lecture.....TUESDAY, March 28, 1871. "Camp Life in Palestine,"
Commencing at 8 o'clock. Tickets for the Course, $1·50. To be had at the Lecture-room on Saturday and Monday evenings, and at Henry A. Bower's Drug Store, cor. Sixth and Green streets. 2 24 3t*

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23, 1871.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The annual Election for Directors will be held on MONDAY, the 6th day of March, 1871, at the office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street. The polls will be open from 10 o'clock A. M. until 6 o'clock P. M. No share or shares transferred within sixty days preceding the election will entitle the holder or holders thereof to vote.
2 23 11t JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.
OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23, 1871.
The Tax Duplicates for the year 1871 will be opened on WEDNESDAY next, March 1.
ROBERT H. BEATTY,
2 24 4t Receiver of Taxes.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, ST. JOSEPH and Denver City Railroad Company.
ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Jan. 28, 1871.
The interest and coupons due Feb. 15, 1871, on the first mortgage eight per cent. (8 per cent.) gold bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company will be paid at the office of the